

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

Official reports of exports of meat and dairy products for October show an increase of \$7,000,000 compared to a year ago. Exports for the ten months of 1915 were more than 100 per cent. greater than for the similar period of 1914, totaling over \$207,000,000 for ten months. Increases were most marked in fresh beef, bacon, hams, cured beef and pork and oleo oil.

A comparison of export quantities and values for October is as follows:

	Oct., 1915.	Oct., 1914.
Beef, canned, lbs.	2,820,836	8,954,136
Beef, canned, value.	\$463,115	\$1,361,400
Beef, fresh, lbs.	10,913,242	756,876
Beef, fresh, value.	\$1,545,313	\$85,940
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	2,932,612	1,060,307
Beef, pickled, etc., value.	\$284,287	\$110,981
Oleo oil, lbs.	10,777,719	4,898,673
Oleo oil, value.	\$1,147,478	\$540,636
Bacon, lbs.	51,562,613	13,586,618
Bacon, value.	\$6,939,217	\$1,966,007
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	19,256,535	8,415,282
Hams and shoulders, value.	\$2,735,080	\$1,307,959
Lard, lbs.	28,176,919	48,061,054
Lard, value.	\$2,511,979	\$5,382,921
Neutral lard, lbs.	2,588,018	586,537
Neutral lard, value.	\$222,321	\$66,359
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	7,886,917	1,943,911
Pork, pickled, etc., value.	\$816,014	\$229,354
Lard compounds, lbs.	3,783,919	5,870,957
Lard compounds, value.	\$351,155	\$526,294
Total value, October.	\$18,532,316	\$11,778,391

The comparison for the ten months is as follows:

	10 months, 1915.	10 months, 1914.
Beef, canned, lbs.	65,937,461	16,664,970
Beef, canned, value.	\$9,976,630	\$2,578,959
Beef, fresh, lbs.	218,168,774	12,494,709
Beef, fresh, value.	\$28,073,197	\$1,047,714
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	37,634,638	18,407,761
Beef, pickled, etc., value.	\$4,075,104	\$1,815,626
Oleo oil, lbs.	87,183,468	74,349,059
Oleo oil, value.	\$10,358,393	\$7,656,890
Bacon, lbs.	420,451,068	143,313,752
Bacon, value.	\$55,883,943	\$19,801,423
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	227,060,740	119,135,714
Hams and shoulders, value.	\$31,561,018	\$17,318,125
Lard, lbs.	372,439,655	356,865,516
Lard, value.	\$40,968,678	\$39,656,597
Neutral lard, lbs.	26,110,019	19,307,709
Neutral lard, value.	\$2,964,943	\$2,122,768
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	56,147,902	32,206,286
Pork, pickled, etc., value.	\$5,895,161	\$3,543,639
Lard compounds, lbs.	53,581,060	43,967,188
Lard compounds, value.	\$4,590,758	\$4,066,100
Total value, October.	\$207,794,759	\$102,296,376

PROBE BRITISH TRADE BLOCKADE.

It is reported from Washington that the British paper blockade against Germany, which virtually extends to all the neutral ports of Northern Europe, will be the first feature of the pending war measures to receive attention in the United States Senate. Debate will begin on the subject at once. A thorough investigation of the entire situation by the Foreign Relations Committee is proposed.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia has already introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, the executive department,

through the Secretary of State, has protested the legality of the order of Great Britain virtually blockading the neutral ports of Northern Europe, and

"Whereas, the responsibility for the preservation of commercial rights of the citizens of the United States rests upon Congress as well as upon the executive departments, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be requested to investigate the subject and to suggest to the Senate the action, if any, they may deem advisable."

Senator Smith gave notice that he would speak in advocacy of his resolution. It is expected that other Senators will join in the debate.

BEEF PRICES IN GERMANY.

Cable advices this week from Berlin via London state that the German prohibition upon the transit of live cattle from Denmark and the Scandinavian countries to Austria, reported last week, is now proved to have been inspired by an organized effort to reduce prices.

The monopolization of the Danish market by three buyers, backed by the German Reichs-Centraleinkauf, has already resulted in a reduction of \$25 a head in the price of live cattle, and it is believed that the present elimination of competition and Germany's sole possession of the field will ultimately result in the thirty-five per cent. reduction which the Germans proposed to cover the fall in the exchange value of German money. It is expected that the Centraleinkauf's activities will soon be extended to all foodstuffs.

DENOUNCES FOES OF BEEF IMPORTS.

Cable advices from Paris this week state that Andre Lebon, former Minister of Commerce, said at a meeting of the Academy of Moral and Political Science that in view of the need of the importation annually of at least 200,000 tons of cold storage meat, it was necessary to overcome objections of dealers to the expenditure required for installation of cold storage plants unless they have assurance that they will be able to continue this business for several years.

M. Lebon advocated a bill making provision to this effect, which was passed by the Chamber of Deputies in July; but was defeated in the Senate. He said the special interests which are opposing importations of beef should be disregarded by the higher authorities in the interests of the people.

HAM AND BACON IN "PACKAGE FORM."

A re-hearing on the question whether single hams and single sides of bacon which are wrapped or covered with paper, cloth, or gelatin, are "in package form," will be held at the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., on February 2, 1916.

The net weight amendment to the Federal Food and Drugs Act provides that an article of food in package form shall be considered misbranded within the meaning of the act if the quantity of the contents be not plainly marked on the outside of the package. The Department of Agriculture has already expressed the opinion that hams and single sides of bacon covered, as is customary in the trade, with paper, cloth, or gelatin, are not "in package form" within the meaning of the amendment.

This opinion has been published as Opinion 17 in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 6 of the Bureau of Chemistry, issued July 17, 1914. It was also embodied in a circular letter from the Bureau of Animal Industry dated September 1, 1914, issued for the guidance of inspectors at meat packing establishments throughout the country.

Recently the Department has received requests for a reconsideration of this question, and a public oral hearing on the matter has been set for February 2. All interested in the subject are invited to attend the hearing and make such representations as they desire. Those who are unable to attend in person may submit their views in writing. Such communications should be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH CONDITIONS.

For the first time in many months the Bureau of Animal Industry has passed a week without having to give out a foot-and-mouth quarantine notice. The conditions for the time being are excellent in Illinois, the only remaining State in the Union to be under the ban. As recorded last week, a very small part of that State is now under modified quarantine, and the only other States under surveillance, New Jersey and Massachusetts, were released last week.

Favorable sanitary conditions, and co-operation by all parties concerned, have brought about this satisfactory state of affairs, and winter weather is expected to be a very effective ally in keeping the scourge dormant for several months.

MOTOR TRUCKS IN MEAT INDUSTRY

Actual Tests Show What They Are Accomplishing

Written for The National Provisioner by R. C. Hargreaves, Traffic Engineer, Federal Motor Truck Co.

Every plant manager aims to introduce labor-saving devices as soon as he can feel sure that time and money are to be saved and the conditions under which the employees work improved. In much the same manner the packer has viewed the introduction of the motor truck, with the exception that he is chiefly concerned with the dollars and cents involved.

He wants to know exactly what motor trucks ARE accomplishing under his own conditions and requirements, and he places a great deal more confidence in what other packers have been able to accomplish with their motor trucks than in what the manufacturer of this or that truck may claim for his.

One of the large motor truck manufacturers, whose plant is located at Detroit, Mich., recognizing this need, and being in complete sympathy with it, have organized a department which aims to satisfy this necessity. This department, organized two years ago, is under the direction of the traffic engineer, which position the writer now holds.

The aim of this department is to place in the hands of the prospective motor truck purchaser (and this includes practically every man who drives a horse) actual facts and figures showing exactly what trucks manufactured by this company are doing for their various users, and arranging these facts and figures in such form that they will enable the future user to check up the efficiency of his teams and wagons and determine at just what point motor trucks should be substituted with profit and wisdom.

Such a plan as this, which seems to suggest an almost perfect solution of the merchandising problem of the motor truck, both from the point of view of seller and buyer alike, calls for a careful explanation of the details which are fundamental to it.

Comparative Monthly Operating Summary.

The foundation underlying this plan is the "daily service record" which is shown here-

with. This form is supplied to every user as soon as he purchases his truck, and from the very first day he is urged to secure, from his driver or shipping clerk, all the information shown on this record, and at the end of the month these daily reports enable the truck owner to prepare a monthly summary which is an indispensable guide to the operating efficiency of the motor truck.

In many cases the owner, who is pressed for time, is unable to take these daily records and prepare a monthly summary, in which case he forwards them to the traffic engineering department, where they are summarized and the results returned to the owner in duplicate on the driver's report form, also shown here.

More often, however, the owner of the truck prefers to take these daily records and total them himself—only about ten minutes of time are required for this work—and the knowledge he secures of the operating details of his trucks more than repays him for the time spent.

In either case, however, the summary figures for the month are mailed to the traffic engineer. The accumulation of these monthly reports, gathered from all parts of the country and from trucks engaged in various lines of business, enables this company to average the results and to honestly show the prospective buyer just what some other man is doing with the same truck he intends to buy. Not only in the same kind of work, but under similar local conditions, for the reader must have in mind that these results are being secured, from packers located in practically every State in the Union where meat animals are slaughtered.

Co-operation of the Driver Assured.

During the past few years great emphasis has been placed on the matter of keeping records, until now scarcely any operation that is performed is unrecorded on card form. This has been the natural result of the work

of the efficiency engineers who have been able to use these records as a basis in eliminating useless work and in bettering the worker's conditions.

In many cases, however, these records have served rather to antagonize the operator and to widen the gulf which sometimes already exists between employer and employee! One of the most interesting features of the plan followed by this motor truck company is

FORM 224 T-S CO.

This record certifies that Mr. H. Munson driver of Federal Truck No. 2253 during the month ending April 30 1915 secured the following results, which are from figures submitted as by J. A. Birge Co.,

FROM DAILY SERVICE RECORD	May	April
Days in Service	24	25
Days Out For Repairs	0	0
No. of Trips	168	204
No. of Customers	171	244
Load in lbs.	626000	758000
Mileage	922	931
Gals. of Gasoline	121	140
Pints of Cylinder Oil	21	18
Pints of Transmission Oil		24
Lbs. of Grease		5
Repair Costs (not inc. Taxes)	0	0
DAILY AVERAGES FROM THE ABOVE SUMMARY		
Trips per Day	7.00	8.16
Customers per Day	7.12	9.76
Weight per Day in lbs.	26080	30320
Weight per Trip in lbs.	3720	3720
Mileage per Day	38.41	37.24
Miles per Gallon of Gas	7.62	6.65
Miles per Pint Cylinder Oil	44.00	51.75
Repair Costs per Mile	0	0

In honestly striving for a creditable performance you dignify your work and your daily accomplishments become a permanent record that can be pointed to with pride. FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK CO., DETROIT

THIS MONTHLY REPORT IS OF GREAT INTEREST TO DRIVER AND OWNER ALIKE.

not only the manner in which this natural tendency is overcome, but rather the closer co-operation and sympathy which is secured between the packer who owns the truck and the man who drives.

After the monthly summary has been received and carefully gone over by the traffic engineer, the driver's report form, as mentioned above, is filled out in duplicate and both copies are sent to the manager of the packinghouse or branch house.

The second copy, which is printed on heavier stock and suitable for carrying in the pocket, is ultimately to reach the driver, not directly as mailed by the traffic engineer, but through the driver's own employer. For in handing over this report to his driver he is able to ask for explanations, which are very often beneficial to driver as well as to himself.

This form shows in two parallel columns the record of the past month in comparison with the performance of the month previous, and at a glance the manager can determine just how efficiently the work has been done for one period as against the other.

For instance, on the particular form shown, the driver operated his truck 20 per cent. more efficiently in May than he did in April, as far as gasoline consumption was concerned. This might be due to the fact that in May only about 7 deliveries were made per day against 9 for April, which called for

Form 224 T-S-7-15

DAILY SERVICE RECORD

of Federal Truck No. 104 For Mar 1 191

TRIP			No. of Customers	Load	Help	Odometer reading finish
No.	Start	Finish				
1	7:46	9:44	8	1600	no	" " start
2	10:28	11:46	3	600		Mileage per day 37.26
3	12:24	12:54	2	3100		Gasoline, gallons used 5
4	1:47	5:14	18	2300		Oil, cylinder, pints used 1
5						Oil, transmission, pints used
6						Grease, pounds
7						Incidentals
8						
4	DAILY TOTALS		31	7600		

Remarks: accidents, time lost, tire adjust, road conditions, etc.

O. K. Rupp

Marselkey

Driver

THE DAILY SERVICE RECORD TELLS A VERY IMPORTANT STORY.

less standing time of the truck and less waste of gasoline while idling. A greater mileage had to be covered in serving the 7 customers, however, than in the case of the 9, being 38.41 miles per day in May against 37.24 in April.

Considerable significance can be attached to the statement at the bottom of this form, which reads: "In honestly striving for a creditable performance you dignify your work and your daily accomplishments become a permanent record that can be pointed to with pride." At once it is seen that this company aims to improve the conditions of the motor truck driver, and especially to overcome the deep set prejudice of the narrow, incompetent man who believes in letting well enough alone and not striving for better results.

It should also be noted that the driver who "strives for a creditable performance" and who preserves these monthly records can very easily let these same records speak for him when applying for any other position.

Instruments of Precision Used in Obtaining Records.

Of far greater interest, however, to the packer who has not already become a user of gasoline motor trucks will be an explanation of the recording tape which is shown here, and a few words as to the manner in which this tape and its corresponding record can be of profit to the employer in determining whether or not he should be using motor trucks in his delivery work.

It is only fair to say at this time that, in discussing the adoption of the motor truck by the packer, the effect of competition and the perishableness of the products handled are not considered. It is unnecessary to state that all meats and dairy products must be handled through our city streets in the most sanitary way, and it is a known fact that the speed with which these products are moved, being four times greater in the case of the motor truck than with the team and wagon, is a determining factor around which the future purchase of motor trucks by the packer will be made.

The recording tape is secured from a sealed

Analysis of Packinghouse Delivery, 1½-Ton Federal Truck, Detroit, Mich., Monday, March 1, 1915.

(Analysis No. 21. Record No. 30. Tape No. 33.)

Work Done—	
Depot trips	2
Delivery trips	2
Number of customers	31
Total number of stops	35
Total weight of load in lbs.	7,600
Average load per trip in lbs.	1,900
Distribution of Time—	
Standing time at packinghouse	2 31
Standing time on deliveries	4 18
Total standing time	6 49
Running time	2 52
Total of standing and running time ..	9 41
Average standing time per order	8.33
Average standing time per stop	7.37
Mileage and Speed—	
Miles traveled	37.26
Average speed in miles per hour	13.01
Average distance between stops in miles ..	.542
Gasoline Consumption—	
Gallons of gasoline used	5.00
Miles traveled per gallon of gasoline ..	7.45
Cost—	
Total cost for the day	\$6.57
Cost per mile traveled .....	.176
Cost per delivery .....	.21
Cost per 100 lbs. delivered .....	.08

instrument directly attached to the motor truck and positively driven by the front wheel when in motion, and this graphic record, together with the daily service record which always accompanies it, enables the traffic engineer to develop a daily analysis of the truck's performance which includes every item of interest.

This analysis work, so called, is taken up at various points in the country and in different lines of business, and as the reader can readily understand affords the horse user in that particular section a valuable means of comparing the work his horses are doing with that done by his competitor's motor truck.

To the prospective user, however, far greater value and confidence is placed in these results than if they had been secured by the dealer's demonstrating truck. Since these results are secured by one's own competitor, it is not unlikely, so every man reasons, that he himself can secure even better results with the same equipment.

Analysis of Hammond, Standish & Co. Service.

During the past year the writer had the privilege of carrying on an analysis extending over the greater part of two months in connection with Mr. C. P. Hammond, president of Hammond, Standish & Co. of Detroit, Mich., and the tape reproduced here was secured on one of these days, and fairly represents the average performance of the truck during the period under investigation.

By referring to the explanation which accompanies the tape, the method of translating the graphic results is made clear. The speed of the truck can either be determined directly from the slope of the line or can be found by dividing the number of miles traveled by the running time in hours.

A complete analysis for this day's work is shown on the analysis sheet which accompanies this article, and it is seen to depend on record number 30 and tape number 33, both of which are likewise reproduced.

Value of Basic Cost Figures.

At just this point the value of a set of average cost figures becomes apparent. A day's operation has been checked up, but what is the proper charge to be made against this work? A set of cost figures which distinguishes between fixed and variable charges, and enables the traffic engineer to quickly assign a fair average cost for the day's work, is of great value.

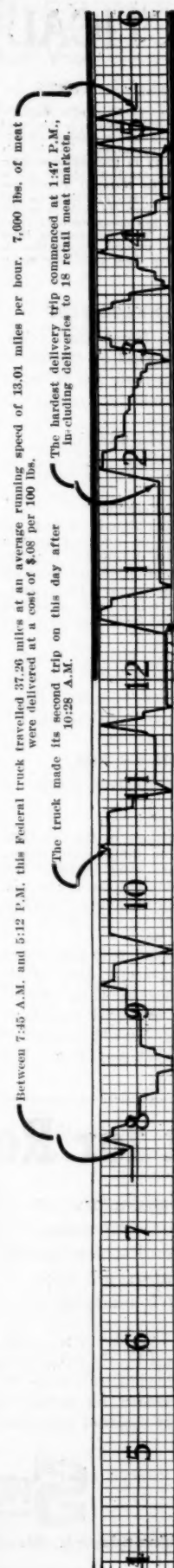
Such a cost sheet, based entirely on the average operating experience of all truck users, is made possible through the user's monthly reports, and is of great practical worth at this time. If A represents the cost per mile and B the daily fixed charge, irrespective of the distance run, then

$$(A \times \text{number of miles run}) + B = \text{total cost for the day.}$$

The writer has waited until now to reveal the simplicity and practical worth of all this data to the prospective motor truck purchaser, and in doing so will follow through a practical case for the sake of clearness.

Mr. Packer has heard a great deal about motor trucks from his driver, who returns with his customers' comments about the fine truck his competitor uses, and also with the complaint of his inability to handle all the business they are now putting on his wagon,

(Continued on page 34.)



TAPE NO. 33.—ONE OF THE DAILY GRAPHIC RECORDS SECURED FROM A SEALED INSTRUMENT ATTACHED TO THE FEDERAL TRUCK. A POSITIVE AND ACCURATE METHOD OF OBTAINING FACTS.

NOTE.—The tape is wound up on a speed driven by clock work at a uniform rate. The pencil, operated by a flexible shaft by front wheel, crosses and recrosses the tape every four miles, the short way of the tape representing two miles. Each division lengthwise represents 5 minutes, and each division across the tape equals one-quarter of a mile. While standing still, the pencil draws a horizontal line. The speed of the truck determines the slope of the line.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some special inquiry is made.]

GREASE AND TANKAGE TEST.

A test in rendering six frozen hogs, weighing 1,196 lbs., showed a yield of 419 lbs. of white grease, or 35.03 per cent., and 94 lbs. of dry tankage, or 7.86 per cent.

GRADING OF PIG SKINS.

A reader in the Far West writes for the following information:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We will be very much obliged for any information you can give us relating to the grading of pig skin scrap, giving the number of grades and the sizes of pig skins permissible in each grade. Our inquiry refers particularly to the scraps which are produced from loin skins and from ham and shoulder skins.

Pig skins are graded as follows: Number one, or "regular," 5½ by 18 inches; number two, 4½ by 15 inches; number three, smaller sizes, ham and shoulder skins, etc.

FLOOR FOR AN ICE BOX.

A subscriber in New England writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We wish to relay the floor in our ice box. Can you tell us the best method for doing same? Is cement or hard wood better? We would like to use cement, but we are afraid the moving of heavy tierces would chew the cement at the thickness of 2½ inches. Is this so?

A good thick cement floor, with the proper foundation, pitched to a center drain is all right for a large ice box in which pickled stuff, etc., is kept. A hardwood floor kept covered with sawdust is all right for chilled meats and material of that description—dry stuff.

The best floor, however, for all purposes and under all circumstances is the mineral rubber or composite flooring, which does not crack or absorb moisture, and is easily kept clean and sanitary. In conjunction with a good paint for the walls this makes an ideal ice box interior.

THICK BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.

An Eastern subscriber asks for the following:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give me a good recipe for thick bologna sausage.

The following is furnished by a well-known sausagemaking expert: Take 60 lbs. of the best bull meat and 20 lbs. of regular beef trimmings, chop coarse, add 4 lbs. salt and ½ lb. saltpetre per 100 lbs. Put in a barrel or on a bench and put it in a cold place and let it lie for two days, chop it fine and add spices. Add 10 lbs. of fresh pork trimmings and 10 lbs. of clear pork fat, and chop coarse. Add 3 oz. of pepper, 2½ oz. of allspice, 2 oz. of coriander, 2 oz. of mace, 2 kernels of garlic, if preferred, and 5 lbs. of cereal, and dissolve it in cold water and mix it with the meat. Stuff in bungs and weasands. Smoke 2 hours slowly until you have a nice reddish color. Heat the water to a temperature of 175 degs. and let it boil from 1½ to 2 hours, according to the thickness after they are cooked. Then take them out and put them in cold water about 20 minutes. After they are cooled off, take out and hang up.

NEW PATENTS.

Patents recently granted by the United States Commissioner of Patents at Washington include the following of interest to readers of The National Provisioner:

1,161,845. Meat Tenderer. Ralph F. Chaitillon, Greenburg, N. Y. Filed Dec. 3, 1914. Serial No. 875,223. An implement of the class described comprising a pair of knives, one knife having a series of separated blade projections and the other knife hinged to said first knife at one end, and separately held thereto at the other end.

1,162,520. Art of Canning. Frank Shaffer, Everett, Wash., assignor to American Can Company, a corporation of New Jersey. Filed April 6, 1915. Serial No. 19,540. A process for the preservation of products, which consists in hermetically sealing such products within a container; processing the hermetically sealed products and causing the cubic capacity of the container to be increased by internal expansion and pressure; and cooling the contents of the container without reducing its said cubic capacity to its original amount, thereby forming a partial vacuum within the container.

1,161,937. Refrigerating Apparatus. Ludwig Horst, Hamburg, Germany. Filed September 10, 1913. Serial No. 789,165. In a refrigerating apparatus, the combination with the compressor, of a receptacle providing a condensing and a cooling chamber of large cross-sectional area, and said condensing chamber communicating with the outlet from the compressor, means to direct a cooling medium through said cooling chamber, and an externally cooled condensing coil communicating with the condensing chamber.

1,162,319. Pressure-Reducing Device for Refrigerating Apparatus. Harrison H. Southworth, Cleveland, Ohio, assignor, by mesne assignments to The Iceless Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio. Filed June 11, 1914. Serial No. 844,599. The combination of a casing, a pair of co-operating members therein each consisting of a disk having a central hollow boss with a small opening through it, the bosses extending in opposite directions, a gasket between and disks and means for clamping the disks upon the gasket.

1,162,346. Process of Refrigeration. George A. Gase, Cleveland, Ohio, assignor, by mesne assignments to The Iceless Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio. Filed June 11, 1914. Serial No. 844,559. The process of refrigeration consisting of distilling a solution containing a gaseous refrigerant, cooling the distillate, preventing its direct return to the place of distillation, opposing the travel of such distillate about a circuit provided therefor by forcing solution from the distilling receptacle part way about said circuit in the opposite direction to that in which the distillate tends to pass, and then cooling the weak liquor, thereby causing the return of the displaced solution and enabling the distillate to continue to travel about the circuit in a continuous direction to the place of distillation.

Built for Repeat Orders—Not for Price

Satisfactory service for a period of more than 20 years is the splendid record of many Swenson evaporators in American packing houses and glue and rendering establishments. The results have made so much money for their owners that more than 225 Swenson evaporators are now in operation in these plants. More than half of our business at present is made up of these repeat orders from satisfied customers.

The Swenson is not the cheapest evaporator on the market, for many of the parts are made of materials much more expensive than used in other evaporators. Cheaper materials have been tried, and abandoned because they would not stand the constant heavy service for which Swensons are designed. Our copper tubes cost more than steel or charcoal iron, but they are cheaper in the long run, because they last so much longer.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

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COTTON OIL MILL METHODS

There may be some readers of The National Provisioner in the cottonseed products industry who wonder why space is devoted to reports of chemical analysis of cotton seed and its products month by month, involving apparently confusing tables of figures and purely scientific data. These people perhaps do not realize the important place the chemist has taken in the manufacture of cotton seed products. They may be travelling still on the old plan of buying seed, putting it through the mill and trusting to Providence or a high market to make them a profit.

The cottonseed products industry has had a marvelous growth, and this phase of chem-

ical control of the oil mill is the latest and most significant feature of this growth. Not so many years ago, as convention speakers never fail to tell us, cotton seed was a waste product. Only ten years back the analysis of cotton seed products was rarely heard of.

Today the most progressive mills have each car of seed analyzed as received, especially during the early part of the season. This not only gives them an idea what grade of products they should make, and what yields they should obtain, but it shows them in which localities the richest seed are to be found.

It frequently happens that within thirty miles plantations will be found where the seed vary as much as 5 gallons of oil per ton. While this generally is applicable to the same sections each year, there is a decided variation in seasons. Chemists attribute this difference to the nature of the soil, the variety of the cotton planted, and to climatic conditions.

All of the leading mills of the Southeast have daily analyses made of their meal or cake samples, and a number of them send to their chemists day and night samples representing each twelve hours' work. By this means they can determine the amount of oil left in the cake, and take steps to correct this if too high. Probably the greatest advantage of this method, however, is in regard to the ammonia percentage. The seed vary as much in ammonia as in oil, and it frequently happens that the meal made in a mill will vary 1 per cent. in ammonia within twelve hours.

Of course, when the meal is sold on ammonia or protein guarantee it is necessary to keep up closely with these variations. Many of the mills stack the cake that is made each day, and after determining the ammonia content they mix it in proper proportions when grinding into meal to obtain the desired ammonia.

Chemical analysis has shown that there is a certain point in allowing the hulls and kernel to be mixed in manufacture at which the greatest yield of oil will be obtained. This varies in different mills, according to the seed handled. After the mill has determined this point they set the machinery so as to make as near one grade as possible. When the ammonia varies they bring it up to standard by mixing the high with the low, and when this is not possible they bolt out the excess hulls.

Much criticism has been directed at the mills on account of making a lower grade meal than formerly. It will be seen from this that it is not the intention of the mills to lower the quality of their product, but simply to obtain a greater yield of oil. As oil is the most valuable ingredient of the seed, they are compelled sometimes to sacri-

fice the quality of the meal in order to obtain this oil.

When the meal is sold it is guaranteed to contain a certain per cent. protein. In this way the mills come up to their obligations, and at the same time are able to make a greater profit, or rather pay, the farmer a big price for his seed.

Hull samples are rendered almost daily. This is done to see how well the separating machinery is working. The hulls are analyzed for oil, and the chemist is supposed to advise the mill whether his loss comes from oil absorbed, or whether the separating machinery is leaving fine meats in the hulls. Probably the greatest improvement in oil milling has been shown in this particular. Mills which ten years ago left as much as 2 per cent. of oil in the hulls now leave only about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The crude oil samples are analyzed when a tank is sold. This test is mainly one of grade and quality. It sometimes happens that a chemist can determine from the analysis if the color of the oil has been injured by improper milling, and then can advise the mill how to correct this trouble.

Very occasionally the chemist finds that during the manufacture a small amount of lubricating oil has gotten into the cottonseed oil. It takes a very small amount to injure the color of cottonseed oil, and as soon as this is found the chemist advises the mill so that they can locate the trouble.

It is very evident that the cotton seed products chemist must be more than a chemist. He must be thoroughly familiar with the mechanical operation of a mill, and also able to figure all losses in dollars and cents. This requires a very complete organization in a high-class laboratory. It must have men who are expert chemists, others who are expert mechanical engineers, others who are good business men.

The records kept by Dr. Thos. C. Law of Atlanta show that the increased yield of oil during the last seven or eight years in the State of Georgia alone is at least four gallons per ton of seed. At the average price of oil this adds to the value of the seed produced in that State about one million and a half dollars a year. This only gives the profit in oil, and does not show what has been saved in the by-products.

In the State of Georgia alone Dr. Law estimates that chemists handle over one hundred thousand samples of cottonseed products every year, and this is only one State of a dozen engaged in the industry. There is still plenty of room for growth in this field of chemical control of the oil mill, and as crushers wake up to the dollars-and-cents value of this practical adjunct to their business machinery they will be quick to adopt it.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Phoenix Cotton Oil Company's gin at Yarbboro, Ark., has been damaged by fire.

The plant of the Lockhart Oil Mill, Lockhart, Tex., recently burned, will be rebuilt.

The capital stock of the Armstrong Packing Company, Dallas, Tex., has been increased from \$500,000 to \$650,000.

The plant of the American Hide & Leather Company, Woburn, Mass., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,500.

Plans for the erection of a soap factory in Berkeley, California, are being prepared for Peet Brothers of Kansas City.

The Association of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., is endeavoring to induce Armour & Company to build a plant there.

The Board of Trade of Statesboro, Ga., is very much interested in the establishment of a packing plant for Bulloch County.

The seed house of the Inter-State Cotton Oil Company, Augusta, Ga., which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

The capital stock of the Jacksonville Cotton Oil Company, Jacksonville, Tex., has been increased \$50,000, now making it \$100,000.

Slaughter house and cattle pens of Edward Sloemer, Vine and East Lewis streets, North Side, New Albany, Ky., destroyed by fire.

Several acres of ground have been purchased by G. L. Aronhime in Bristol, Tenn., on which will be erected a packing plant and abattoir.

Ground has been broken for the erection of the abattoir and cold storage plant of the Ware County Light & Power Company, at Waycross, Ga.

An attempt is being made by Lexington, Ky., interests to induce the F. Schenck & Sons Company of Wheeling, W. Va., to remove its plant to that city.

The Sumner Oil Mill, Sumner, Miss., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000 by W. M. Simpson, W. A. McMullen, R. L. Watt and others.

C. P. Barrada Land & Cattle Company, Brownsville, Tex., has been incorporated by C. P. Barrada, A. Wayne Wood and James A. Brown. Capital stock, \$10,000.

It is reported that plans are being prepared for the establishment of a co-operative meat curing and storage plant in Dublin, Ga., by the Laurens County Farmers' Union.

The killing capacity of the Moultrie Packing Company's plant at Moultrie, Ga., has been increased from 500 to 1,000 hogs a day by the completion of an extension, which has cost \$150,000.

Work has been commenced on the erection of the \$10,000 packing plant for Fall River Mills, Shasta County, California. The building, which is across the river from Fall River Mills, will be a frame structure 90 x 20 feet.

The new building of the North Augusta Fertilizer & Warehouse Co., North Augusta, S. C., to take the place of the burned plant, will be 200x125 feet, concrete construction, and will have a capacity of 5,000 tons ma-

terials or mixed fertilizer. It is estimated the cost will be \$10,000.

A. B. McCue has been made manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company plant at Madison, Wis. He is a veteran in the packing business, having been with Swift & Company for 17 years and later at a co-operative plant at Sioux Falls, S. D. It is said that construction of the Madison plant will begin soon.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN NOVEMBER.

The effect of the exceptional pasture conditions of the past season, and the damage to the corn crop through moisture, is shown in reports of livestock movements to market centers. Official reports from seven principal packing points for the month of November show receipts of cattle about 240,000 head in excess of the same month last year. Hog receipts were 150,000 greater and sheep and lamb receipts 150,000 head more than a year ago.

For the eleven months of 1915 receipts of cattle at seven markets were 350,000 head greater than for a like period of 1914. Hog marketing was a million and a half head more, but sheep and lamb receipts were two million head less, indicating the liquidation in mutton which took place among sheep men.

Slaughter reports from these seven points show 66,000 more cattle killed in November than a year ago, 170,000 more hogs and 11,000 more sheep. For the eleven months slaughter figures for the seven points show killing of 420,000 more cattle, over a million more hogs, and a million and a quarter less sheep and lambs than for the eleven months of 1914.

A synopsis of the official reports of receipts at seven markets for the month of November is as follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	242,627	29,119	812,127	372,361
Kansas City	256,064	15,184	249,304	164,281
Omaha	144,210	•	103,083	273,683
St. Louis	100,910	•	232,425	58,293
St. Joseph	41,107	5,070	160,141	51,242
Sioux City	63,705	3,504	103,338	51,424
Ft. Worth	88,753	24,300	40,336	12,748
Tl. Nov., '15..	947,276	77,186	1,691,754	987,632
Tl. Nov., '14..	705,238	58,545	1,536,505	840,136

For the eleven months receipts are reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,023,422	394,080	6,477,541	3,164,480
Kansas City	1,726,401	97,788	2,237,018	1,689,124
Omaha	1,118,473	•	2,339,198	3,055,483
St. Louis	892,624	•	2,290,290	307,463
St. Joseph	374,317	32,142	1,430,630	807,864
Sioux City	461,350	19,657	1,532,231	299,523
Ft. Worth	740,070	140,379	422,483	353,740
Tl. 11 mos., '15..	7,336,677	684,046	16,737,701	9,967,677
Tl. 11 mos., '14..	6,986,611	676,521	15,184,417	11,988,770

Slaughter figures for seven points for November follow:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	217,413	27,664	712,530	363,910
Kansas City	84,552	9,299	211,550	89,091
Omaha	70,597	•	83,453	139,120
St. Louis	86,008	•	129,113	54,072
St. Joseph	21,893	2,132	147,589	40,374
Sioux City	20,720	3,282	91,006	27,940
Ft. Worth	41,578	2,685	33,151	9,702

Tl. Nov., '15..	542,761	45,082	1,408,701	724,209
Tl. Nov., '14..	476,202	33,528	1,231,954	713,010

Slaughters for eleven months ending November:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,686,589	385,563	5,556,224	2,957,690
Kansas City	787,075	76,743	1,833,534	1,102,486
Omaha	631,020	•	1,760,181	1,737,134
St. Louis	643,547	•	1,390,710	530,607
St. Joseph	229,151	19,055	1,208,163	558,732
Sioux City	300,278	18,596	1,082,246	184,850
Ft. Worth	364,304	44,341	365,700	192,683
Tl. 11 mos., '15..	4,541,964	544,298	13,206,818	7,264,062
Tl. 11 mos., '14..	4,118,977	533,250	12,073,379	8,543,624

*Calves not separately reported.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at five chief packing points at the end of November indicate decreased stocks of pork, lard and cut meats as compared to a month ago. Compared to a year ago stocks of pork and meats were slightly less, while stocks of lard very much greater. A synopsis of official reports is as follows:

	Pork, Barrels.		
	Nov. 30, 1915.	Oct. 31, 1915.	Nov. 30, 1914.
Chicago	53,724	64,474	50,967
Kansas City	2,941	3,560	3,153
Omaha	3,748	3,001	2,625
St. Joseph	2,548	2,146	2,338
Milwaukee	2,409	1,845	8,790
Total	65,370	75,626	67,873

	Lard, Tierces.		
Chicago	145,484	183,522	18,310
Kansas City	4,326	4,737	4,548
Omaha	1,951	2,772	2,622
St. Joseph	1,776	1,426	3,278
Milwaukee	1,313	2,799	2,613
Total	154,850	195,256	31,371

	Cut Meats, Pounds.		
Chicago	48,656,371	63,557,694	58,851,207
Kansas City	23,062,100	21,362,500	30,449,600
Omaha	9,601,548	14,759,308	19,035,890
St. Joseph	11,911,628	10,723,328	16,443,585
Milwaukee	11,127,464	9,184,133	14,027,427
Total	104,359,111	119,586,963	138,807,700

MEAT TRADE IN THE ORIENT.

Willys R. Peck, American Consul at Tsingtau, the colony on the Eastern coast of China which Japan took from Germany, has written to Vice-Governor General Henderson R. Martin, of the Philippine Islands, that American and other foreign firms are interested in the possibility of developing a trade in live cattle and cold storage beef between that port and the Philippines. Rules and regulations governing such matters were immediately mailed to Tsingtau by the Manila authorities. The Germans had built up the industry so well from 1904 that Tsingtau, up to its fall, was exporting more than all other China ports.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trading Active—Strong Advances Made— Stocks Light—Distribution Good—Pack- ing Excellent—Hog Receipts Liberal.

The movement of provision values during the past week has shown continuation of strong upward tendency. Values have advanced very rapidly, and from the low of the month have gained nearly \$1.50 a barrel on pork, and from the low of the season nearly \$4.50. The movement of lard has also been pronounced and the advance has been accompanied by rather sensational reports as to the character of the buying. The upward trend of the market was influenced to quite an important extent by the statement of product stocks not only at Chicago, but at the other leading points. There was an important decrease in the stock of lard as well as the stock of meats.

At the five leading points, the stock of lard is about 40,000 tierces less than last month, although the aggregate was considerably in excess of a year ago. The stock of pork is less than last year, and the stock of meats of all kinds show a decrease of 15,000,000 lbs. for the month, with the total 34,000,000 lbs. less than for the corresponding time a year ago. Such a showing in view of the packing for the month of November, indicates not only a large foreign movement, but also a large domestic demand. The stocks of product of different kinds at the five leading points of Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, South Omaha and St. Joseph on December 1 compared with the preceding month and with December 1 last year follows:

	Dec. 1, 1915.	Nov. 1, 1915.	Dec. 1, 1914.
Mess Pork, brls....	20,560	42,242	35,081
Other Pork, brls....	35,810	33,384	33,792
P. S. Lard, tes....	137,131	172,762	16,111
Other Lard, tes....	17,519	22,004	15,200
S. P. Hams, lbs....	28,244,745	24,911,745	38,688,296
S. P. Sk. Hams, lbs.	15,565,225	18,630,523	20,940,539
S. P. Picnics, lbs....	5,517,271	5,568,329	9,246,617
S. P. Bellies, lbs....	9,858,426	9,763,967	10,963,552
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	970,673	834,022	941,288
S. D. Shoulders, lbs.	1,519,902	1,319,385	842,310
Short Rib Sides, lbs.	3,105,167	17,982,787	3,666,673
Ex. Sh. Rib Sides, lbs.	508,054	1,396,549	1,903,430
Sh. Clear Sides, lbs.	1,361,021	1,631,966	734,308
Ex. Sh. Clear Sides, lbs.	1,609,606	2,978,739	6,680,191
D. S. Bellies, lbs....	9,404,914	13,027,023	24,521,305
Sh. F. Backs, lbs....	5,317,566	8,001,248	5,186,923
Other Meats, lbs....	21,047,541	16,511,978	14,561,810
Total Meats, lbs....	104,859,111	119,586,963	138,567,799

This result has been accompanied by a heavy outward movement from packing centers. This is reflected in the shipments from Chicago as well as other points. The shipments of cut meats from Chicago since November 1 have been 25,000,000 lbs. more than last year, and the shipments of lard 11,000,000 lbs. more. This heavy movement as well as a large movement of fresh meats reflects the increased domestic demand as well as the enlarged foreign distribution. Exports have increased heavily of meats, and for the five weeks ended December 4, the exports were 56,000,000 lbs. more than last year. The shipments of all kinds of meats for the past week was nearly 20,500,000 lbs. The shipments of lard have not been quite so satis-

factory, although they are still on quite a liberal basis.

The movement of hogs for the week thus far have been very large, the receipts at Chicago on Monday were 80,000, said to be the record movement at that point, and the receipts at all points for the day were reported at 192,000, followed by 173,000 on Tuesday. On Wednesday and Thursday the movement was slightly smaller, although still showing a very large total. The total packing for the season continues in excess of last year, the aggregate for the week was 914,000, against 600,000 the preceding week and 920,000 a year ago, while the total since November 1 has been 3,526,000, against 3,198,000 a year ago.

The advance in the future market was accompanied the current week by reports from the West to the effect that there had been heavy buying by certain houses thought to represent German interest, who, it was claimed, were buying heavily, in the desire to have control of a considerable line in products, in case of a termination of the war. Such rumors have been current from time to time, and in cotton they have been very persistent, it being claimed that there were orders in America for 1,000,000 bales of cotton, providing it could be delivered.

The situation is an extremely interesting one. With the market at new high levels for the season and with the very heavy movement of hogs, there has naturally been some tendency to consider the upward trend of values of somewhat of a speculative nature, although the very heavy shipments of product from the West, and the large exports show that previous orders for distribution have been in good volume. In view of the enormous hog movement which appears to have been stimulated by the advance, there seems to be some disposition to view the price movement more conservatively.

LARD.—Further advance has taken place in lard during the week. Trade has been quite good, and there has been an excellent export trade. Compound lard is firm, and has shown further advance. City steam, 9½c. nom.; Middle West, \$9.80@9.90 nom.; Western, \$9.80@9.90; refined Continent, \$10.85 nom.; South America, \$11 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$12; compound, 9½@10c.

PORK.—The market has been firmer the past few days with the strong advance West. Mess is quoted at \$18@18.50 nom.; clear, \$19@22 nom.; family, \$20.50@22.50.

BEEF.—The position of the market has again been very firm. Prices are well held, and values are at the highest of the winter. Family, \$18@19 nom.; mess, \$16.50@17 nom.; packet, \$16.50@17 nom.; extra Indian mess, \$27.50@28.

SEE PAGE 28 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to December 8, 1915:

HOGS.—San Domingo, 1 hd.

BACON.—Barbados, 72 lbs.; Belgium, 3,008,170 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,921 lbs.; Brazil, 7,217 lbs.; British Guiana, 24 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,016 lbs.; Chile, 425 lbs.; Colombia, 142 lbs.; Cuba, 130,228 lbs.; Danish West

Indies, 216 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 150 lbs.; England, 3,216,077 lbs.; France, 394,494 lbs.; Haiti, 218 lbs.; Italy, 186,156 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,744 lbs.; Mexico, 1,390 lbs.; Netherlands, 65,130 lbs.; Newfoundland, 2,329 lbs.; Norway, 900,527 lbs.; Panama, 10,843 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 426 lbs.; Spain, 92 lbs.; Sweden, 341,402 lbs.; Trinidad and Tobago, 275 lbs.; Venezuela, 164 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS, CURED.—Barbados, 802 lbs.; Bermuda, 8,720 lbs.; Brazil, 199 lbs.; British Guiana, 9,943 lbs.; British West Indies, 9,459 lbs.; Colombia, 978 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,291 lbs.; Cuba, 176,412 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,157 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 842 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 989 lbs.; Ecuador, 105 lbs.; England, 2,319,467 lbs.; France, 107,503 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,337 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,609 lbs.; Guatemala, 465 lbs.; Haiti, 2,073 lbs.; Jamaica, 24,922 lbs.; Mexico, 4,845 lbs.; Newfoundland, 9,325 lbs.; Norway, 9,359 lbs.; Panama, 30,735 lbs.; Peru, 884 lbs.; Salvador, 298 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,847 lbs.; Spain, 11,248 lbs.; Trinidad and Tobago, 18,620 lbs.; Venezuela, 39,266 lbs.

LARD.—Argentina, 720 lbs.; Australia, 112 lbs.; Barbados, 1,460 lbs.; Belgium, 6,727,416 lbs.; Bermuda, 55 lbs.; Brazil, 3,073 lbs.; British Honduras, 1,006 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,500 lbs.; British West Africa, 52,054 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,583 lbs.; Colombia, 14,115 lbs.; Costa Rica, 890 lbs.; Cuba, 33,262 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,327 lbs.; Denmark, 364,940 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 280 lbs.; England, 1,654,698 lbs.; France, 1,877,940 lbs.; French Guiana, 15,520 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,600 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,184 lbs.; Haiti, 58,499 lbs.; Honduras, 70 lbs.; Italy, 116,601 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,085 lbs.; Mexico, 105,414 lbs.; Newfoundland, 11,119 lbs.; Nicaragua, 200 lbs.; Norway, 191,176 lbs.; Panama, 10,378 lbs.; Peru, 8,100 lbs.; San Domingo, 47,613 lbs.; Trinidad and Tobago, 1,950 lbs.; Venezuela, 277,231 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Australia, 16,500 lbs.; Barbados, 2,800 lbs.; Bermuda, 5,102 lbs.; British Guiana, 216 lbs.; British Honduras, 500 lbs.; British West Indies, 16,080 lbs.; Colombia, 152 lbs.; Cuba, 131,878 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,034 lbs.; Denmark, 8,461 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 14,412 lbs.; Ecuador, 3,535 lbs.; England, 729,937 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,500 lbs.; Haiti, 21,490 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,112 lbs.; Mexico, 46,541 lbs.; Norway, 68,701 lbs.; Peru, 200 lbs.; Scotland, 32,993 lbs.; Trinidad and Tobago, 64,332 lbs.; Venezuela, 983 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Australia, 2,512 gals.; British West Africa, 6 gals.; Cuba, 51 gals.; England, 750 gals.; France, 750 gals.; Jamaica, 20 gals.; Netherlands, 256 gals.; Peru, 207 gals.; Sweden, 1,200 gals.; Trinidad and Tobago, 101 gals.; Venezuela, 50 gals.

PORK, FRESH.—Bermuda, 2,288 lbs.; England, 567,308 lbs.; France, 34,685 lbs.; Haiti, 6,225 lbs.; Mexico, 6,000 lbs.; Newfoundland, 273,870 lbs.; Panama, 25,491 lbs.; San Domingo, 400 lbs.

PORK, PICKLED.—Barbados, 15,600 lbs.; Bermuda, 979 lbs.; Brazil, 200 lbs.; British Guiana, 20,000 lbs.; British Honduras, 4,600 lbs.; British West Africa, 4,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 32,678 lbs.; Cuba, 42,719 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,650 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 5,400 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,400 lbs.; England, 109,895 lbs.; France, 20,344 lbs.; French Guiana, 4,300 lbs.; French West Indies, 300 lbs.; Haiti, 29,660 lbs.; Jamaica, 47,064 lbs.; Mexico, 40,058 lbs.; Newfoundland, 68,250 lbs.; Panama, 46,050 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,549 lbs.; Scotland, 2,437 lbs.; Trinidad and Tobago, 67,100 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,900 lbs.

PORK, CANNED.—Brazil, 96 lbs.; British India, 677 lbs.; Colombia, 50 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 31 lbs.; England, 58,975 lbs.;

Straits Settlements, 600 lbs.; Trinidad and Tobago, 149 lbs.; Venezuela, 463 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 2,667 lbs.; British Guiana, 15 lbs.; British South Africa, 200 lbs.; British West Indies, 797 lbs.; Colombia, 98 lbs.; Cuba, 7,415 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 130 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 678 lbs.; England, 2,320 lbs.; France, 268,709 lbs.; French Guiana, 310 lbs.; French West Indies, 116 lbs.; Guatemala, 48 lbs.; Haiti, 431 lbs.; Jamaica, 160 lbs.; Mexico, 14,125 lbs.; Newfoundland, 7,942 lbs.; Panama, 5,024 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 320 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,817 lbs.; Trinidad and Tobago, 2,077 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,723 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to December 8, 1915:

CATTLE.—British West Indies, 1 hd.
BEEF, CURED AND OTHER PICKLED.—Barbados, 2,700 lbs.; Bermuda, 604 lbs.; British Guiana, 63,500 lbs.; British Honduras, 2,750 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,800 lbs.; British West Indies, 11,822 lbs.; Costa Rica, 6,500 lbs.; Cuba, 1,800 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,200 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 31,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 6,912 lbs.; England, 102,371 lbs.; French Guiana, 27,200 lbs.; Guatemala, 35 lbs.; Haiti, 7,341 lbs.; Honduras, 70 lbs.; Italy, 80,155 lbs.; Jamaica, 17,294 lbs.; Mexico, 19,560 lbs.; Newfoundland, 158,525 lbs.; Norway, 135,000 lbs.; Panama, 4,600 lbs.; San Domingo, 700 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 1,750 lbs.; Trinidad and Tobago, 90,170 lbs.; Venezuela, 5,735 lbs.

FRESH MEATS.—Bermuda, 26,402 lbs.; British Honduras, 400 lbs.; British West Indies, 249 lbs.; England, 1,266,236 lbs.; France, 4,480,911 lbs.; Italy, 2,569,029 lbs.; Newfoundland, 18,250 lbs.; Panama, 133,976 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 18,460 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,550 lbs.; British Guiana, 500 lbs.; British Honduras, 1,950 lbs.; British West Indies, 16,504 lbs.; Colombia, 1,380 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,830 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,150 lbs.; French West Indies, 575 lbs.; Haiti, 500 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,800 lbs.; Newfoundland, 18,496 lbs.; Panama, 12,410 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,035 lbs.; Trinidad and Tobago, 5,500 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bermuda, 315 lbs.; Cuba, 5,893 lbs.; Denmark, 458,488 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,233 lbs.; England, 447,246 lbs.; France, 21,904 lbs.; Haiti, 200 lbs.; Italy, 221,798 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,000 lbs.; Netherlands, 96,069 lbs.; Newfoundland, 850 lbs.; Norway, 142,193 lbs.; Sweden, 156,237 lbs.

From Baltimore.—Cuba, 90 lbs.; Netherlands, 174,838 lbs.

STEARINE.—Bolivia, 11,220 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,000 lbs.; Cuba, 8,947 lbs.; Ecuador, 6,202 lbs.; England, 12,160 lbs.; Guatemala, 17,093 lbs.; Honduras, 2,000 lbs.; Peru, 7,040 lbs.; Venezuela, 9,968 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—Denmark, 225,739 lbs.; England, 19,400 lbs.; France, 267,827 lbs.; Jamaica, 200 lbs.; Norway, 41,826 lbs.

OLEINE.—Scotland, 31,231 lbs.

ALL OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Australia, 5,400 gals.; Colombia, 246 gals.; Cuba, 54 gals.; France, 2,520 gals.; Guatemala, 98 gals.; Newfoundland, 1,025 gals.; Sweden, 10,500 gals.

TALLOW.—Brazil, 6,985 lbs.; Colombia, 988 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 679 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,700 lbs.; Guatemala, 5,625 lbs.; Honduras, 4,919 lbs.; Italy, 23,590 lbs.; Jamaica, 550 lbs.; Mexico, 34,749 lbs.; Norway, 2,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 18,890 lbs.; Trinidad and Tobago, 150 lbs.; Venezuela, 10,000 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (VALUE).—Argentina, \$42; Australia, \$2,103; Barbados, \$70; Bermuda, \$716; Brazil, \$193; British Guiana, \$159; British India, \$293; British South Africa, \$1,519; British West Indies, \$622; Chile, \$23; Colombia, \$17; Cuba, \$1,532; Danish West Indies, \$213; Dutch Guiana, \$46; Dutch West Indies, \$132; Ecuador, \$17; England, \$3,603; France, \$25,734; French Guiana, \$620; French West Indies, \$57; Haiti, \$62; Honduras, \$111; Italy, \$3,000; Jamaica, \$210; Mexico, \$69; Panama, \$1,394; Peru, \$9; Philippine Islands, \$175; San Domingo, \$82; Scotland, \$420; Spain, \$26; Straits Settlements, \$735; Trinidad and Tobago, \$325; Venezuela, \$987.

ALL OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS VALUE.—Barbados, \$515; Bermuda, \$657; British Guiana, \$813; British Honduras, \$1,067; British West Africa, \$130; British West Indies, \$741; Chile, \$11; Colombia, \$9; Costa Rica, \$1,130; Cuba, \$5,818; Danish West Indies, \$405; Dutch Guiana, \$158; Dutch West Indies, \$467; England, \$63,141; France, \$33,854; French Guiana, \$1,892; French West Indies, \$544; Guatemala, \$10; Haiti, \$166; Honduras, \$21; Italy, \$569; Jamaica, \$2,677; Mexico, \$141; Newfoundland, \$2,145; Norway, \$180; Panama, \$17,944; Peru, \$28; Salvador, \$6; San Domingo, \$803; Spain, \$2,275; Straits Settlements, \$88; Trinidad and Tobago, \$1,451; Venezuela, \$327.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, December 2, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination	Cake. Bbls.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pks.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pks.	Beef. Pks.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pks.
Etonian, Liverpool				1714			185	250
St. Paul, Liverpool				1739		26		
Baltic, Liverpool		200		2374		50	100	1285
Lancastrian, London		300		518				
Finland, London		2250		661		25		
Nebraskan, London		700		128				7800
Hindoo, Hull				966			25	2985
Canova, Manchester				40				5000
Hobbein, Manchester				232				
Bristol City, Bristol				270				6525
Rossano, Cardiff				100			25	50
Ryndam, Rotterdam	10355			633				6160
Lavenpool, Rotterdam				14489				16550
Noorderdyk, Rotterdam	10606	3200		75			20	200
Stanton, Gothenberg				450				
Jemtland, Gothenberg							165	740
Urna, Copenhagen		600		200				
Ramos, Christiania		200		413				270
Bergensfjord, Bergen				1680		150	75	320
Polarstjernen, Havre		1125						334
Ardgair, Havre				4				50
Camino, Havre								167
Belgier, Havre							25	250
La Touraine, Bordeaux							10	450
Tottenham, Bordeaux				179				851
Giuseppe Verdi, Mediterranean				340				400
Porto do Alessandretta, Medean.				25				50
Total	20961	7975	600	27230		251	390	18065 33497

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to December 8, 1915:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 200 lbs.; Belg. Kongo, 1,056 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,986 lbs.; British Guiana, 5,200 lbs.; British Honduras, 144 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,326 lbs.; Colombia, 1,136 lbs.; Cuba, 8,356 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 210 lbs.; Denmark, 24,954 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,997 lbs.; England, 7,400 lbs.; French Guiana, 8,100 lbs.; French West Indies, 14,000 lbs.; Guatemala, 25 lbs.; Haiti, 19,129 lbs.; Honduras, 2,326 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,732 lbs.; Mexico, 1,609 lbs.; Panama, 21,886 lbs.; Peru, 480 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,999 lbs.; Trinidad and Tobago, 817 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,247 lbs.

EGGS.—British West Indies, 90 dz.; Cuba, 3,000 dz.; Denmark, 57,308 dz.; England, 156,060 dz.; Sweden, 21,000 dz.; Venezuela, 450 dz.

CHEESE.—Barbados, 93 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,106 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,463 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,143 lbs.; Colombia, 683 lbs.; Cuba, 21,913 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,019 lbs.; England, 633,378 lbs.; French West Indies, 535 lbs.; Guatemala, 73 lbs.; Haiti, 1,229 lbs.; Honduras, 104 lbs.; Jamaica, 11,929 lbs.; Mexico, 1,755 lbs.; Newfoundland, 4,640 lbs.; Panama, 8,606 lbs.; Peru, 43 lbs.; San Domingo, 33,942 lbs.; Trinidad and Tobago, 6,519 lbs.; Venezuela, 67,106 lbs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Dec. 4, 1915, with comparison:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week ending Dec. 4, 1915.	Week ending Dec. 5, 1914.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Dec. 4, 1915.
United Kingdom..	366	23	705
Continent .....	.....	.....	580
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	171
West Indies	1,104	1,042	6,941
Br. No. Am. Col.	31	1,780	3,187
Other countries..	18	.....	197
Total	2,396	3,015	15,061
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	18,435,325	4,044,172	57,594,025
Continent	1,217,023	1,861,650	28,638,004
So. & Cen. Am.	100,669	101,600	385,142
West Indies	85,282	55,875	979,708
Br. No. Am. Col.	11,414	33,125	36,047
Other countries..	45,794	.....	100,214
Total	19,904,509	6,096,422	87,733,135
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	3,698,550	5,100,810	19,086,792
Continent	584,687	4,235,250	14,683,067
So. & Cen. Am.	1,338,683	286,550	4,801,360
West Indies	118,471	121,380	1,483,658
Br. No. Am. Col.	5,300	35,580	100,244
Other countries..	9,068	8,200	482,717
Total	5,774,759	9,797,750	40,727,838

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,254	8,090,409	3,812,922
Boston	242	3,944,850	884,887
Philadelphia .....	.....	650,000	.....
Baltimore .....	.....	26,250	.....
New Orleans	900	42,000	925,000
Montreal .....	.....	6,266,000	632,000
Total week	2,396	19,904,509	5,774,759
Previous week ..	4,739	19,938,654	10,739,641
Two weeks ago..	2,077	14,401,924	8,533,976
Cor. week last y'r	3,018	6,096,422	9,797,750

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '15, to Dec. 4, '15.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.	3,012,200	1,349,400	Inc. 1,662,800
Meats, lbs.	87,733,135	32,944,582	Inc. 54,788,553
Lard, lbs.	40,727,838	49,761,188	Dec. 9,033,348

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	90c.	90c.	150c.	200c.
Pork, barrels	90c.	90c.	150c.	200c.
Bacon	90c.	90c.	150c.	200c.
Canned meats	90c.	90c.	150c.	200c.
Lard, tierces	90c.	90c.	150c.	200c.
Tallow	90c.	90c.	150c.	200c.
Cottonseed oil	\$4.50	\$4.50	150c.	200c.
Oil Cake	84c.	75c.	100c.	100c.
Butter	\$1.12	\$1.12	200c.	250c.

No rates to Hamburg.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There have been new high prices made during the past week and the buyers during the past few days have discovered that holders of tallow are not easily shaken. There were claims of a liberal business having passed in City Specials on the basis of 8½c.

The London Auction sale was disappointing, but had very little influence on the market. Likewise the claims that tallow prices were already high and not conducive to stocking up by users, were devoid of market effect. At London there were 1,541 casks offered, of which only 216 were taken, prices being 6d. lower for the descriptions quoted.

In some quarters the talk is that more or less over-buying has occurred for certain interests in the tallow trade desirous of obtaining the glycerine content. Such a condition would not be unnatural. It is understood that the offerings of the fatty acids have been fairly liberal at times, presumably as a result of the liberal purchases of tallow and other greases and the active operations in extracting the glycerine.

Approaching holidays are leading to some conservatism and several authorities are now anticipating a diminution in the trade. Prime City Tallow in the local market is quoted at 7¾c. nominal and City Specials at 8¾c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been quieter on the basis of 10½c. The volume of export business is said to be light and distribution here is very limited, but holders do not seem to be anxious sellers.

OLEO OIL.—The market position has been a very quiet one with the tone firm. Trade has been quiet. Extras are quoted at 13c., and No. 2 at 10c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is a little firmer in tone, but the demand is not so pressing. Buyers appear to be a little conservative, although with the small stock the market is very firm. Cochin, 15@16c. in pipes, and 15@16c. in hhd.; arrival —; Ceylon, 13½@14c.

PALM OIL.—Prices are very firm for all grades. Stocks are light and offerings small. Prime red, spot, 8¼c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot, 8¼@8½c.; to arrive, 8½c.; palm kernel, 12c.; shipments, —.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trade is quiet at

steady prices. For 20 cold test, 94@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; pure, 68@70c.; low grade off yellow, 63@65c.

CORN OIL.—The market was advanced with light offerings and with the firm market in competing oils. Prices quoted at \$7.85 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Values show further improvement in tone with offerings very limited. Spot is quoted at 7½@7¾c.

GREASES.—The tone of the market continues very firm, with supplies well held on the moderate offerings and good distribution. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 7@7½c. nom.; bone, 7@7½c. nom.; house, 7@7½c. nom.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week, and 18,129 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. The only arrivals were 89 casks of stearine and 40 cases of tripe from South America.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to December 10, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 11,588 quarters; to the Continent, nothing; to the United States, nothing. Scarcity of tonnage is severely felt. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 89,978 quarters; to the Continent, 560 quarters; to the United States, 18,374 quarters.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending December 3, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to — pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being — cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 5,520,200 pounds and averaged 102/5 cents per pound.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, December 9.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14@14½c. 18@20 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, December 9.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 12@14c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16½c. city steam lard, 9¾c.; city dressed hogs, 9½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 11@12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10@11c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 9@10c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 8@9c.; skinned shoulders, 9@9½c.; Boston butts, 11@11½c.; boneless butts, 12@12½c.; neck ribs, 3@3½c.; spareribs, 9c.; lean trimmings, 11c.; regular trimmings, 8c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 6c.; livers, 2c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 10c.

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending December 9, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

	Week ending Dec. 9, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	—	1,986
Algiers, Algeria	—	660
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	247	427
Barbados, W. I.	—	796
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	4
Bergen, Norway	25	675
Bermuda	—	451
Bordeaux, France	400	1,105
Brazil	246	370
Buenaventura, Colombia	—	29
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,010
Caibarien, Cuba	—	14
Calcutta, India	—	5
Cap Hatien, Haiti	2	59
Cape Town, Africa	—	561
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7
Central America	35	169
Cette, France	—	900
Christiania, Norway	—	200
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	50	11,100
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Cuba	183	656
Curacao, Leeward Island	—	14
Demarara, Br. Guiana	—	258
Genoa, Italy	—	3,943
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland	—	750
Guatemala, C. A.	—	2
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havana, Cuba	—	548
Havre, France	200	7,850
Hull, England	100	100
Kingston, W. I.	—	790
Kobe, Japan	—	131
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	5
Liverpool, England	150	1,325
London, England	2,182	13,342
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15
Macoris, S. D.	—	47
Manchester, England	—	1,800
Marseilles, France	—	25,317
Matanzas, W. I.	—	126
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Mexico	121	242
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	436
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,041
Naples, Italy	—	375
Nassau, Bahamas	—	2
Nipe, Cuba	—	57
Oran, Algeria	—	2,625
Para, Brazil	—	24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	183
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	214
Piraeus, Greece	—	800
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	3
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Port Maria, W. I.	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	28
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto, Mexico	—	47
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	89
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	214
Rotterdam, Holland	1,558	13,965
St. Johns, N. F.	50	110
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	495
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	293
San Domingo, San Dom.	60	413
Santiago, Cuba	—	429
Santos, Brazil	—	1,245
South American ports	554	6,065
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Trinidad, Island of	—	328
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,170
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
West Indies	541	1,783
Total	6,704	116,749
From New Orleans—		
Christiania, Norway	6,740	16,400

Copenhagen, Denmark	1,000	1,000
Frontera, Mexico	—	79
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	8,200
Havana, Cuba	100	900
Liverpool, England	800	2,550
Manchester, England	—	250
Marseilles, France	—	2,399
Progreso, Mexico	—	130
Rotterdam, Holland	3,000	3,000
Tampico, Mexico	—	100
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	843
Total	11,640	35,851
From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba	—	215
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,659
Total	—	1,874
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	232
Liverpool, England	—	108
Total	—	340
From Philadelphia—		
Liverpool, England	—	98
Total	—	98
From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	338
Liverpool, England	—	393
Total	—	731
From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	685
Total	—	685
From all other ports—		
Canada	456	4,835
Total	456	4,835

	Week ending Dec. 9, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.	Same period, 1914.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	6,704	116,749	132,317
From New Orleans	11,640	35,851	10,746
From Galveston	—	1,874	286
From Baltimore	—	340	1,405
From Philadelphia	—	98	—
From Savannah	—	—	1,017
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	731	5,136
From San Francisco	—	47	55
From Mobile	—	685	1,900
From all other ports	456	4,835	2,900
Total	18,800	161,210	155,662

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, December 8, 1915.—Since our last review the market was extremely nervous and unsettled. Advances and declines came in quick succession and were violent. From the closing prices of the 24th slight advances were scored, but were only short lived, the market breaking badly some 24 to 28 points before same was checked. From the low levels the market "seesawed" back and forth, with daily net advances being scored. Yesterday the following high records were established: December \$8.56 January \$8.59; March, \$8.65; May, \$8.76; July, \$8.93.

Notwithstanding the fact that the lard market yesterday scored a heavy advance, offerings of oil were extremely heavy, and from the high prices reactions of 7 to 8 points took place before the market closed. Today, notwithstanding further advances in the lard and cotton market and a strong crude oil situation, prices gave way further, and later, on the easing off in the lard market, began to break badly. From yesterday's high prices declines of some 20 to 25 points were scored.

The crude oil markets were strong all during the interval. Very little or nothing came out on breaks, and not until the market was advanced suddenly to \$7.33 by one of the leading refining interests did any fair-sized lots come out. From this price the market moved up further, but trading was again only light.

The consuming trade was extremely spotted. One day the demand from the soap trade and the compound lard manufacturers would be heavy; then there would be a lapse of time with buyers showing absolutely no interest. The glycerine market also came in for its share of attention. Last week as high as 64c. per pound was reported as being paid. Today's market is reported as easy at 58c. per pound.

Taking the situation as a whole, there seems to be nothing tangible to work on. News from hour to hour was so absolutely conflicting that the trade could hardly follow it. Buyers turned sellers and vice versa in very quick order. The situation at the close of the week is just as mixed, nervous and unsettled as ever. From the looks of things today, however, the "long" interest in the New York market has been pretty well shaken out and their holdings materially reduced. This fact will probably make for a healthier and possibly a higher market during the coming week.

	Close Nov. 24.	High.	Low.	Close Dec. 8.
Dec. ...	\$8.18 b	\$8.19 a	\$8.56	\$8.10
Jan. ...	8.20 b	8.22 a	8.59	8.16
Mar. ...	8.33 b	8.34 a	8.65	8.22
May ...	8.45 b	8.46 a	8.76	8.36
July ...	...	...	8.93	8.66

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., December 9.—Fifty-six cents bid for crude cottonseed oil this week; trading continues very light. Meal and hull market steady at former quotations.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., December 9.—Crude cottonseed oil, 55c.; virtually no trading. Meal held firm at \$33@35, as to location. Hulls very strong; \$12@14, f. o. b. mills.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., December 9.—Prime crude cottonseed oil rather weak at 57c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$33.50@34; 7½ per cent. meal, \$32@32.50. Hulls, \$12@12.50, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., December 9.—Rather liberal sales of Texas crude cottonseed oil this week at 55c.; many mills asking 56c.; market a shade easier. Prime meal, 8 per cent., higher, at \$35; 7½ per cent. meal, \$33.50; 7 per cent. loose cake unchanged at \$29; all short ton, ship's side, here. Hulls steady at \$11.50 loose, \$14 sacked, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., December 9.—Cottonseed oil and cake market quiet. Prime crude oil, 54@55c. for immediate shipment. Prime cake, \$31.75@32, f. o. b. Galveston.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Fresh High Levels—Crude Oil Strong—Lard Advances—Soap Makers Buy Oil—Market Irregular at the Advance—Cotton Government Reports—Underlying Sentiment Bullish.

There has been relative strength at the various crude cottonseed oil centers during the past week which served to indicate that speculation was not at the bottom of the last advance in the oil list. Values have advanced, and while these gains in themselves were not extensive, the fact that new high prices for the season were registered during the week came in for a great deal of attention.

There were several spurts in the lard market which had effect in oil quarters. Distribution of compound lard was less difficult, although differences have not been altered sufficiently to restore the distribution of compound lard to a normal basis. At the same time, it is realized that a big trade in the compound lard product would have to be filled at comparatively high prices, inasmuch as the crush of cottonseed oil does not permit of the active absorption by compound lard makers.

The buying of cotton oil for soap makers has again occurred during the past week, and this demand has been partly instrumental in

bringing out the higher oil prices. Some authorities have ventured the opinion that soap markets will take close to 1,000,000 barrels of cotton oil this year, which would easily be double the volume usually allotted to this group. No statistics can be obtained as to the absorption for this group, but it is realized that all greases, especially tallow, have advanced and frequently cotton oil has been relatively attractive as to price, quite aside from its nominal 10 per cent. glycerine content.

The cotton ginning report issued during the week showing 9,711,000 bales ginned to December 1 against 10,140,000 bales to the same time in 1910 prepared the trade for a cotton crop estimate of under 11,300,000 bales. The crop in 1910 was 11,578,000 bales, exclusive of linters. It is fair to assume, however, that ginning for this past season has been rapid under incentive of seed values \$15 to \$20 a ton higher than in several of the preceding years and uniformly favorable weather conditions most of the season.

Interests with Southern and local connections have figured that the oil crush this year will not come within 1,100,000 barrels of the 4,200,000 barrels crushed in 1914-15. This shortage, it is claimed, more than offsets

the losses in distribution of oil in compound lard channels. The exports of cotton oil are still moderately ahead of those of a year ago, and the quantity of cotton oil used in strictly edible channels is believed to be at least equal to that of last season. Butter making concerns have been credited with doing a substantially larger business than last season, while the increased takings of the soap trade have been referred to above.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that crude mills have been reluctant sellers. Prices crossed the 55c. basis in the Southeast during the week, and there was business at 56c., while in the Valley crude oil sold at 57c. Although there are occasional reports received indicating that mills have been holding back their oil so as to create rather unhealthy conditions, the bulk of the advices, suggest that the high seed prices necessitated holding by the mills, but their frequent liquidation at about the 50c. level and at higher prices has made their position much easier.

The spot situation at New York is held quite firm. Tenders on December contracts have been light, amounting to only about 2,500 barrels so far. These have been readily taken, principally for soap makers. Technically the local market is believed to be in a fairly firm position.

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KENTUCKY REFINERY COMPANY

Cotton Seed Oil

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Closing quotations on futures:

Saturday, December 4, 1915.—Spot, \$8.25; December, \$8.29@8.31; January, \$8.31@8.33; February, \$8.30@8.40; March, \$8.41@8.44; April, \$8.46@8.49; May, \$8.52@8.55; June, \$8.58@8.62; July, \$8.71@8.75. Futures closed 2 to 6 advance. Sales were: December, 500, \$8.30; January, 600, \$8.31; March, 1,400, \$8.43@8.41; April, 100, \$8.44. Total sales, 2,600 bbls. Good off, \$8.12@8.32; off, \$8.08@8.32; reddish off, \$8@8.32; winter, \$8.50; summer, \$8.50@9; prime crude S. E., \$7.27@7.33; prime crude valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Monday, December 6, 1915.—Spot, \$8.35; December, \$8.34@8.35; January, \$8.38@8.40; February, \$8.42@8.47; March, \$8.52@8.53; April, \$8.56@8.57; May, \$8.62@8.63; June, \$8.66@8.70; July, \$8.77@8.80. Futures closed 5 to 12 advance. Sales were: December, 400, \$8.38@8.35; January, 1,200, \$8.41@8.35; March, 5,000, \$8.54@8.45; April, 300, \$8.57@8.56; May, \$5,700, \$8.68@8.60; July, 1,600, \$8.84@8.76. Total sales 14,200 bbls. Good off, \$8@8.35; off, \$8.20@8.35; reddish off, \$8.10@8.34; winter, \$8.50@9; summer, \$8.55@9; prime crude S. E., \$7.33@7.47; prime crude valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Tuesday, December 7, 1915.—Spot, \$8.50; December, \$8.56@8.57; January, \$8.53@8.54; February, \$8.55@8.60; March, \$8.61@8.63; April, \$8.65@8.67; May, \$8.72@8.75; June, \$8.75@8.85; July, \$8.88@8.92. Futures closed 9 to 22 advance. Sales were: December, 700, \$8.56@8.45; January, 6,400, \$8.59@8.45; March, 12,000, \$8.66@8.58; April, 100, \$8.65; May, 10,800, \$8.76@8.68; July, 1,500, \$8.93@8.86. Total sales 31,500 bbls. Good off, \$8.20@8.55; off, \$8.20@8.55; reddish off, \$8@8.55; winter, \$8.50@9.50; summer, \$8.50@9.50; prime crude S. E., \$7.47 sales; prime crude valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Wednesday, December 8, 1915.—Spot, \$8.30; December, \$8.34@8.38; January, \$8.38@8.40; February, \$8.38@8.45; March, \$8.45@8.47; April, \$8.50@8.54; May, \$8.56@8.58; June, \$8.63@8.64; July, \$8.68@8.69. Futures closed 12 to 22 decline. Sales were: January, \$1,700, \$8.52@8.37; February, 300, \$8.55; March, 11,300, \$8.61@8.45; April, 400, \$8.55; May, 11,800, \$8.71@8.54; June, 600, \$8.65@8.64; July, 4,500, \$8.78@8.70. Total sales 30,600 bbls.

Thursday, December 9, 1915.—Spot, \$8.32; December, \$8.32@8.35; January, \$8.36@8.38; February, \$8.38@8.42; March, \$8.43@8.45; April, \$8.47@8.51; May, \$8.55@8.57; June, \$8.60@8.62; July, \$8.63@8.65. Futures closed unchanged to 5 lower. Sales were: December, 600, \$8.30; January, 1,700, \$8.37@8.33; March, 9,000, \$8.47@8.39; May, 7,500, \$8.61@8.49; July, \$8,200, \$8.70@8.62. Total sales 27,000 bbls. Good off, \$8.27@8.35; off, \$8.20@8.34; reddish off, \$8@8.32; winter, \$8.50@9.50; summer, \$8.50@9.50; prime crude S. E., \$7.33@7.47.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government estimates of exports of cottonseed oil for the month of October total 50,259 bbls., compared to 41,228 bbls. in October, 1914.

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space.
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COTTONSEED INDUSTRY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Competitors of the United States in Seed Production and Use

By Dr. Thomas H. Norton, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

(Continued from last week.)

Production and Export of Oil Cake.

The cotton seed of Turkestan yields on crushing 38 per cent of oil cake. In 1911 the oil mills of that region produced 123,000 short tons of cake, and in 1912 133,000 tons. The cake is used to a considerable extent locally as a fertilizer and for feeding cattle, but an increasing amount is exported to European countries. This export amounted in 1911 to 27,400 short tons, and in 1912 to 50,700 tons. Logically this cake should remain in Central Asia to maintain the fertility of the soil in a region so remote from cheap supplies of mineral fertilizers, and probably this will eventually be the case.

A portion of the Russian oil cake finds its way overland via Petrograd or Libau to the Baltic. At the present time it is moving in quantities to Russian Poland, where there is a pressing need of fodder. Ordinarily the bulk of the export is shipped via Batum to Hamburg for sale in Germany or to Denmark. Such shipments in 1910 amounted to 27,000 short tons. Freight by water from Batum to Hamburg is ordinarily \$3.40 per metric ton.

In Germany and Denmark, where analyses as to nutritive value are carried out with great care, Russian cottonseed cake ranks slightly below American cake. Recent quotations per metric ton were \$34.20 for the former as compared with \$35.60 for the latter.

In Denmark, the country using relatively the largest amounts of cottonseed oil cake for cattle food, 15 per cent of the total supply comes from Russia and 80 per cent from the United States.

Competition With American Cake.

Much of the cake now comes to European distributing points in the form of finely

ground meal. It is well packed in strong sacks holding 165 pounds (75 kilos). The uniform bright yellow tint of the meal is a strong point in its favor, and accounts largely for the present popularity in northern Europe. Evidently earnest and intelligent efforts are now being exerted by the cottonseed interests in Turkestan to place upon the international market not only refined oil, but also cake, which will be able to compete seriously with the American product, in both quality and price.

The danger from this source is all the more pronounced in view of the fact that fodder for cattle is still very abundant in European and Asiatic Russia. There is little attempt at intensive dairying, and the great value of oil cake in this connection is not yet fully grasped.

Export of Decorticated Seed.

In 1909 an attempt was made to ship decorticated cotton seed to Europe. Methods of crushing were at that time not so far advanced in Turkestan. There was an apparent economy in saving freight charges on the hulls—forming about 47 per cent. of the weight of seeds—as compared with shipping seed itself, and also an economy in sending oil, still unexpressed, in the meats, over sending it in the liquid form, packed in proper containers. Freight on the oil-cake fraction would be the same in both cases, whether cake or meats were exported.

A process was devised by W. G. Hofmeister, an engineer interested in this field, by means of which decortication was effected in such a manner that the meats obtained could be preserved for several months without undergoing deterioration. A ton of the hulled meats was shipped to Hamburg in 1909, and sold there at \$48 per short ton. For un-

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known reasons no attempt has been made to extend this somewhat novel phase in the industry.

Market for American Machinery.

American oil-crushing machinery is already appreciated in Turkestan, according to the consulate general in Moscow, which has furnished valuable data on the general subject.

As already noted, American presses are encountered in the equipment of the mills, and the model factory at Murgab has a complete outfit of American machinery. More attention could profitably be given to this field by American manufacturers of oil-crushing machinery, as the development of the industry is more rapid than in any other part of the world.

Evidently in Russia there is not only no market for American cottonseed products, but there is every indication of pronounced rivalry in the early future in the world's markets for both oil and oil cake. The Russian Government is lending all possible aid to the extension of the area for cotton growing in Turkestan and to efforts for improving the crop in quality and quantity. There is evident among the mill owners of the region a marked progressive spirit in seeking to perfect methods of manufacture and to raise the grade of both oil and cake. They show also much of that readiness to unite and co-operate in furthering the general interests which characterizes the American industry and which has enabled it to win its present predominant position.

The Russian industry is handicapped to

some extent by freight rates, resultant upon its remote location, but it is evidently bound to become a factor of considerable importance at an early date.

(To be Continued.)

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, December 10.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼c. per lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 5c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 5½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼c.@1½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.; basis 48 per cent.; sillex, \$15@20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, 6c. per lb., in bbls., 8c. per lb. Prime palm oil, 8¼c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, in bbls., 10c. per lb., genuine Lagos palm oil, 8¾c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 12c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 92c. per gal.; green olive oil, 93c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 9½@10c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 14c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 15@16c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 8¾c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 7½@7¾c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 7¾c. per lb.; corn oil, 7.85c. per lb. House grease, 7@7¼c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10½@11c. per lb.; brown grease, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 6¾@7c. per lb.

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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 Vice-President, Geo. W. Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss.
 Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

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 Vice-President, J. L. Conner, Augusta.
 Secretary, P. F. Cleaver, Arkadelphia.
 Treasurer, W. B. Mann, Marianna.

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 Vice-President, Henry C. Brown, Augusta.
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 Assistant Secretary, W. B. West, Columbia.

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 Choice Summer Yellow
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Alcedo

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Canary

Choice Butter Oil



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L'Oiseau

Choice Winter White
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 and
 SALAD OIL

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Armour & Co. Morris & Co.
Cudahy Packing Co., etc.

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G-E Motors whose capacity totals several thousand horsepower are being used by the Cudahy Packing Company.

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The following advantages have been realized from G-E motor drive in packing houses:—

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- Increased reliability.
- Increased production.
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Motor Agencies in all large cities and towns.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, December 10.—Market steady. Western steam, \$10.15 nom.; Middle West, \$9.90@10.10; city steam, 9½c. nom.; refined Continent, \$10.85; South American, \$11; Brazil, kegs, \$12; compound, 9¼@10c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, December 10.—Copro fabrique, 134 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 119 fr.; copra edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, December 10.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 140s.; pork, prime mess, 115s.; shoulders, square, 76s.; New York, 68s.; picnic, 62s.; hams, long, 90s.; American cut, 95s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 87s.; long clear, 86s. 3d.; short backs, 82s.; bellies, clear, 81s. Lard, spot prime, 54s. 3d. American refined, 28-lb. boxes, 57s. 3d.; January, 54s. 10¼d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tal-low, prime city, 48s. 9d.; choice, 50s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 91s. Tal-low, Austrian (at London), 48s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was somewhat easier with free movement of hogs and less active buying by commission houses.

Stearine.

The market was again quiet with values about steady. Oleo is quoted at 10½c.

Tallow.

Values continue very firm. Offerings are light and the market is very steady. City is quoted at 8c., and special at 8¼c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade was active and values lower, influenced by the decline in lard and some desire to even up for the Government cotton crop estimate.

Market closed unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales, 8,900 bbls. Spot oil, \$8.32 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$7.27@7.33. Closing quotations on futures: December, \$8.32@8.36; January, \$8.35@8.37; February, \$8.36@8.40; March, \$8.40@8.42; April, \$8.45@8.48; May, \$8.50@8.52; June, \$8.55@8.58; July, \$8.63@8.64; good off oil, \$8.20@8.35; off oil, \$8.10@8.35; red off oil, \$8@8.34; winter oil, \$8.50 bid; summer white oil, \$8.50 bid.

The Government report on the cotton crop issued at 2 p. m. Friday showed a crop of 11,161,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross, compared with the Government estimate of 15,968,000 bales last year, and the census report final of 16,134,930 bales, and an average for 1909-13 of 13,033,235 bales. The report had but little effect on the cotton oil market.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, December 10.—Hog market slow and 15@20c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$6.15@6.60; light, \$5.80@6.55; mixed, \$6@6.75; heavy, \$6.75@6.80; rough heavy, \$6.25@6.40; Yorkers, \$6.15@6.35; pigs, \$4.15@5.75; cattle prospects steady to strong; heaves, \$5.50@10.50; cows and heifers, \$2.60@8.20; Texas steers, \$6.05@6.90. Western, \$6.10@8.20. Sheep market steady to 10c. higher; sheep, native, \$6.10@6.60; yearlings, \$7.25@8; lambs, \$7.25@9.40; Western, \$7.25@9.40.

Kansas City, December 10.—Hogs lower, at \$5.75@6.35.

South Omaha, December 10.—Hogs lower, at \$5.75@6.35.

Buffalo, December 10.—Hogs steady; on sale, 6,400, at \$6.80@7.

St. Louis, December 10.—Hogs lower, at \$6.45@6.90.

Sioux City, December 10.—Hogs lower, at \$5.75@6.30.

Louisville, December 10.—Hogs steady, at \$6.10@6.80.

Indianapolis, December 10.—Hogs lower, at \$6.35@6.80.

St. Joseph, December 10.—Hogs slow, at \$5.75@6.65.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	12,002	52,900	21,910
Swift & Co.	10,090	26,400	26,149
S. & S. Co.	6,455	21,800	12,965
Morris & Co.	8,171	25,500	10,358
Anglo-Amec. Provision Co.	670	16,900	...
Hammond Packing Co.	4,311	15,000	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	3,000	...	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 11,200 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 15,500 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 8,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 11,100 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 6,000 hogs; others, 17,200 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,393	16,829	3,556
Fowler Packing Co.	601	...	2,074
S. & S. Co.	3,564	12,048	1,596
Swift & Co.	4,455	9,448	4,889
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,143	9,175	3,418
Morris & Co.	4,386	9,743	1,870
Butchers	264	955	230
Independent Packing Co., 349 cattle; S. Kraus, 34 cattle; I. Meyer, 176 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 295 cattle; M. Rice, 11 cattle and 1,247 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 1,086 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 40 cattle.			

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,668	4,787	4,332
Swift & Co.	3,561	6,824	16,024
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,967	9,448	10,190
Armour & Co.	3,984	8,740	11,843
Swartz & Co.	...	2,267	...
J. W. Murphy	...	9,478	...
Lincoln Packing Co., 97 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 41 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 2 cattle; Kendrick Meat Co., 40 hogs.			

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,189	6,806	3,822
Swift & Co.	6,281	5,976	4,327
Armour & Co.	4,754	6,019	4,321
East Side Packing Co.	1,459	3,189	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	356	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	778	47	...
Hell Packing Co.	19	914	...
Krey Packing Co.	13	1,048	1,298
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	707	...
J. H. Bela Provision Co.	...	1,212	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	406	...
Others	1,096	2,674	4,362

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,065	16,261	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,271	16,183	...
Swift & Co.	...	876	...
Others	11,404	...	...
Sacks Bros. Packing Co., 52 cattle and 37 hogs; R. Hurn Packing Co., 282 cattle; Cudahy Bros., 505 hogs; J. E. Decker & Son, 461 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 536 hogs; Roth Packing Co., 56 cattle and 824 hogs; St. Louis Independent Packing Co., 2,186 hogs; Lincoln Packing Co., 93 hogs; Des Moines Packing Co., 63 cattle; Hammond Packing Co., 140 hogs; Statter & Co., 92 cattle.			

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, December 10.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.69
Cable transfers	4.72½
Demand sterling	4.72
Commercial, 60 days	4.67
Commercial, 90 days	4.65
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.86
Bankers' cables	5.84
Bankers' checks	5.85
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	78½@78½
Cable transfers	—
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41½@41½
Bankers' sight	42
Copenhagen—	
Checks	28.00

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	22,000	1,000
Kansas City	200	1,500	...
Omaha	200	5,300	200
St. Louis	300	7,000	300
St. Joseph	200	6,000	...
Sioux City	300	5,000	500
St. Paul	500	3,300	2,500
Oklahoma City	...	1,200	...
Fort Worth	300	600	200
Milwaukee	...	1,000	...
Denver	522	250	200
Louisville	150	1,825	50
Detroit	...	1,000	...
Cudahy	...	1,200	...
Wichita	...	2,000	...
Indianapolis	200	10,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	4,500	300
Cincinnati	100	2,813	100
Buffalo	400	11,000	2,000
Cleveland	120	2,000	...
New York	283	931	514
Toronto, Canada	230	72	29

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1915.

Chicago	34,000	50,000	25,000
Kansas City	15,000	13,000	6,000
Omaha	9,800	9,500	13,000
St. Louis	8,000	12,000	5,000
St. Joseph	2,000	5,500	1,800
Sioux City	6,000	7,000	3,000
St. Paul	5,000	33,500	6,600
Oklahoma City	1,400	1,400	...
Fort Worth	6,000	3,000	300
Milwaukee	100	3,440	50
Louisville	...	4,000	...
Detroit	...	1,200	...
Cudahy	...	3,500	...
Wichita	...	490	...
Indianapolis	800	13,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,800	14,000	6,000
Cincinnati	2,100	5,894	1,500
Buffalo	4,300	28,000	10,000
Cleveland	...	8,000	...
New York	3,900	15,956	7,647
Toronto, Canada	4,413	2,368	1,107

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1915.

Chicago	6,000	45,000	15,000
Kansas City	12,000	19,000	9,700
Omaha	6,200	10,000	18,800
St. Louis	5,700	11,000	2,300
St. Joseph	4,000	11,000	6,000
Sioux City	3,500	8,000	3,000
St. Paul	3,200	16,000	600
Oklahoma City	600	3,000	500
Fort Worth	3,500	1,500	...
Milwaukee	1,500	4,240	1,000
Denver	300	2,200	300
Louisville	200	1,057	50
Detroit	...	3,000	...
Cudahy	...	16,000	...
Wichita	...	4,148	...
Indianapolis	1,200	20,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	400	6,000	200
Buffalo	700	14,000	2,400
Cleveland	200	4,000	6,000
New York	849	4,706	3,128
Toronto, Canada	1,135	846	329

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1915.

Chicago	18,000	42,000	18,000
Kansas City	5,000	12,000	4,400
Omaha	6,200	9,500	12,000
St. Louis	3,700	9,000	3,400
St. Joseph	2,000	6,500	3,500
Sioux City	3,000	8,000	3,000
St. Paul	2,800	14,500	4,500
Oklahoma City	400	2,000	300
Fort Worth	3,500	2,000	...
Milwaukee	400	3,000	600
Denver	1,600	1,600	1,100
Louisville	200	1,328	50
Detroit	...	5,000	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	2,635	...
Indianapolis	1,250	12,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	500
Cincinnati	700	4,743	200
Buffalo	250	8,000	2,000
Cleveland	200	2,000	6,000
New York	1,840	6,380	5,420
Toronto, Canada	744	1,575	325

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1915.

Chicago	6,500	40,000	12,000
Kansas City	2,500	8,000	5,000
Omaha	3,200	9,800	5,800
St. Louis	3,500	8,000	1,200
St. Joseph	1,000	9,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,700	7,000	1,000
St. Paul	...	8,500	...
Oklahoma City	900	1,000	...
Fort Worth	3,500	2,000	200
Milwaukee	...	4,945	...
Denver	...	2,000	...
Louisville	...	6,100	...
Detroit	...	4,000	...
Cudahy	...	2,426	...
Wichita	...	10,000	...
Indianapolis	...	5,593	200
Cincinnati	700	4,743	...
Buffalo	250	8,000	1,600
Cleveland	...	4,000	...
New York	1,915	1,558	2,885

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1915.

Chicago	2,500	60,000	7,000
Kansas City	1,000	9,000	2,000
Omaha	1,400	15,000	1,500
St. Louis	2,000	12,500	600
St. Joseph	200	11,500	700
Sioux City	1,100	8,000	2,000
Fort Worth	2,000	1,200	100
St. Paul	2,000	15,400	2,600
Oklahoma City	300	1,800	...

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Stocks of hides are ample. Tanners have neglected the packer market because of the large imports of hides from South America.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Activities were of fair proportions in the early days of the period, but trade dwindled toward the close. Evidences of easiness were apparent in most of the selections at the end of the week. Native steers, Texas steers, Colorado steers and light cows were decidedly easy in tone. Lower prices were accepted to move these grades and what did not sell could have been bought at less money than last paid. The rest of the list seemed fairly steady. Heavy native steers were not reported sold, although there were some rumors in certain quarters that 25½¢ has been accepted. Hides are available at that figure and in some circles it is intimated that 25¢ would be taken if firmly bid and for a round lot of hides. Last known trades were at 26¢. Killers have plenty of this selection on hand unsold in slaughter running back several months. Heavy Texas steers moved at 21¢ for one car of October hides for immediate shipment. Buyers believe less money would be taken to move round lots of this weight hides. Plenty are coming in the receipts. About 12,000 October and November extreme light Texas steers moved at 21½¢. No lights were moved, and these are quoted on the same basis as the extremes. Underweight Texas steers are in small supply, and also take some strength from the firm position of branded cows. Butt branded steers went at the former sale rate of 22½¢ for two cars of October, November light average St. Louis hides. Business in this selection has been very slow of late. Buyers believe their worth not over 21½¢, and killers still demand 22½¢ for them owing to the high price of native steers with which they compete more than with the branded grades of hides. Unsold stocks are moderate. Colorado steers did not sell. Last sales were at 19¼¢. This is generally asked by all killers for their ample supplies. Buyers think 19½¢ would be really accepted if bid. Branded cows went at 21¼¢ for about 30,000 September, October and November hides of Northern and Southern points of slaughter. Heavy native cows did not sell. Not many are unsold and the slaughter is running mostly to the light end. Last trades were 24½¢. Killers generally ask this rate, but one packer is willing to book forward take-off at 24¢. Light native cows sold at 22¼¢ early in the week for 2,000 October hides of light average salted at St. Louis. Later a line of about 6,000 November hides sold at all points of slaughter at 22¢. One of the local city packers moved

3,000 October native steers and cows, mostly light cows, at 22¢ this week. Native bulls were not moved. Nominal market is considered at 20¢ with meager stocks unsold. One packer still has December unsold. Branded bulls were quiet. Stocks are meager and last sale rates of 16½¢@17¢ rule as to nominal. Outside for Southern light average stock.

Later.—The market is active and lower, big stocks being responsible. Buyers are watching for further development of weak spots. Sales: 5,000 October-November natives, 25¢, 2,000 November extreme light November natives, 22¼¢, 4,000 September-October extreme light natives, 23¢, 20,000 November Colorados 19¢. Texas steers are expected to sell at 20¢ for heavies.

COUNTRY HIDES.—No trade was reported in the local market in country hides this week. It is an unusual thing for a week to pass without some business, and it is safe to suppose that something was done in a quiet way. The apparent easiness of the situation would induce any seller of hides at less money to guard the transaction. The situation as a whole is a waiting one. Heavy steers sold at 21½¢ for a car of all number one special weight hides. This was the previously realized price for such described stock. Ordinary run of steers is quoted at 20@21¢ as to seller, with the inside nearer the actual market. Ordinary run of stock does not sell well, and dealers generally have to include the drop outs from their special sales in the cows. Heavy cows were not reported sold in this market, but trading was done in the outside markets in connection with buffs. Local dealers consider this selection worth 19@19½¢ here, while outside sellers have booked business with lighter weights in connection at 18½¢@18¾¢. Buffs were not reported sold here. Minneapolis reported business in 5,000 buffs and heavy cows at 18¾¢ and 2,000 later at 18¾¢. Local quotation is considered at 18¾¢ for business, as recent sales of all ones were made as low as 19¢. Chicago dealers hesitate to talk 19¢, as they have few hides to sell and believe they can peddle them out at more money. No seconds were sold alone. These are quoted at 17¼¢@18¢. The situation in the country is steady. All weights of seasonable hides sold from Minnesota points at 18½¢ delivered basis. Several trades were reported at this figure. Most country collectors consider their all weight hides worth as much as 19¢ delivered basis. Extremes were not sold and reported, although it was authoritatively stated some business was done under cover at 20½¢ for patent leather account. Such orders call for good hides. Current receipt stock is quoted at 20¢ asked. Branded cows are quoted quiet at 16@16½¢ flat basis for business. Straight lots of Colorado steers and cows sold as high as 17¼¢ Chicago basis. Country packer branded hides are quoted up to 18½¢ delivered basis here as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls were looked for early in the week and 16¼¢ was bid for something better than country run. Dealers asked 18¢ and later decided to accept the business, but the bid would not be renewed. Country lots are quoted down to 16¢. Country packer bulls quoted at 17@17½¢ and city packer goods at 19@19½¢ last paid. Kipskins were inquired for but no business was done. Country lots are offered as low as 21½¢, and business on this basis is looked for. City skins are held at 22½¢ and packers at 23¢ for business with some killers talking 25¢.

Later.—Market steady on an 18¾¢ basis for seasonable buffs. A mid-Western buyer bought two cars at that rate. Heavy hides still dull, extremes quiet at 20¢. Sellers' stocks small.

CALFSKINS were not sold in the city descriptions as collectors were sold up and talking 27¢ on further offerings. Buyers declined to listen to such rates. Last trades were at 25@25¼¢. Outside cities sold at 24¼¢ for a car of Pennsylvania goods. Local mixed cities and countries sold at 24¢ for two cars. Straight countries quoted down to 23¢. Packer skins last sold at 27¢. Two packers are making Decembers for sale but decline to offer them out. They talk a 30¢ market for the near future. Deacons are firm at \$1.20@1.30 and light calf are quoted at \$1.40@1.50.

HORSEHIDES rule steady to strong with moderate business going in country descriptions at \$4.75@5.25 as to lots. City hides sold as high as \$6. Stocks unsold are small. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction with ponies and glues at \$1.50@2 and coltskins at 50@75¢.

HOGSKINS are bringing 65@75¢ for country run of stock as to quality with the rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips are selling at 11@12¢ as to descriptions; outside for big packer quality; No. 2's quoted at 10@11¢ and No. 3's at 6@6½¢.

SHEEP PELTS.—Movement was of good proportions in packer sheepskins in the period under review. One killer moved local and river slaughter for sheep and lambs at \$1.85@1.86 and another succeeded in getting \$1.87½ for all river take-off. The latter trade was for skins of late kill while the first named rates included some back salting. Country sheep and lambskins are selling at \$1@1.75 average as to quality; outside rate paid for city packer kill. Dry Western pelts quoted at 20@21¢ nominal; stocks are meager. As the week closes, pullers do not seem as anxious for skins as they were in the beginning of the period. Makers are all sold out to date, and are not ready to talk prices on next business.

Kansas City.

The trading for the week will run close to 45,000 hides. Some 7,000 to 8,000 November salting native steers finally moved at 25¢, which is a full cent under last previous trading. Two of the packers having set the pace at this figure, so it is a foregone conclusion that the others will fall into line, if the opportunity is offered. In addition to this, around 4,000 October-November extreme light native steers sold at 23¢. Seven thousand regular weight, 25 to 45, November salting, light native steers sold at 22¢, being ¼¢ under previous sale this week of 2,000 October salting, 25 to 55, which moved at 22¼¢. There have also been sales by some of the Chicago independent packers, all weights, 25 up, November native cows at 21½¢. The trading in branded hides consists around 20,000 October-November Colorados at 19¢, around 800 October heavy Texas at 21¢, and 1,500 October-November butt brands which brought the very good price of 22½¢, but this was an especially desirable lot of light average stock, which accounts for the premium paid. The recent break in both native and branded selections are causing the packers to look for some very active trading the coming week, which will certainly be welcome.

(Continued on page 34.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 8.

Annually the cattle trade encounters, among the other vicissitudes, several extra heavy runs between the 15th of November and the 15th of December, and the marketward movement is frequently retarded or accelerated by the condition of the weather, which in former years has frequently been very unfavorable at this particular time and has often resulted in a deluge of cattle under most unfavorable conditions. This year climatic conditions are all that could be asked, but the very poor outcome of the corn crop in many sections of the country has left the prospective feeder of cattle the chance of either buying some high priced corn or cashing his cattle before they are really well started on feed, and to this condition of affairs can be ascribed this week's excessive receipts, which on Monday totaled 34,926 cattle, almost half of which had to be held over until Tuesday, at which time we had 6,329 fresh receipts followed by 19,500 cattle on Wednesday, making a three days total of approximately 60,500 as compared with 52,857 for the same period a week ago, and while a few real prime cattle good enough for the Xmas trade, or in other words the kinds selling from \$9.75 up, are about steady, the rank and rule of the offerings show a decline of anywhere from .50@\$.1 per cwt. as compared with the best time in the trade a week ago. This heavy slump in values is not unexpected.

The percentage of "she-stuff" in the receipts has been very moderate indeed; in fact, lighter than generally expected, which was a fortunate circumstance for sellers, because the market has been deluged with low-priced steer cattle, which of course have more or less depressing effect upon the trade for "she-stuff." The better grades of cow stuff have suffered somewhat in sympathy with the severe decline in steers and anything above 5c. per pound shows 15@25c. decline, while from 5c. down the butcher-stuff market has been steady, all things considered, and there is an exceptionally good outlet for canners and cutters, which kind are best sellers comparatively. Also the calf market is in fairly good shape and the bull trade, while dull and lower on the best grades, is fairly active on cheaper kinds, such as bolognas.

Reinstatement of the 7c. hog following Monday's almost record-breaking run of 75,320 hogs is, in our opinion, of considerable significance, and evidences a broad and dependable outlet for plenty of hogs at present prices, and if perchance the country at large should take a notion into its head to follow the upturn in the provision trade by becoming a little "bullish" on the hog situation and hold down receipts to very moderate proportions, there will be a chance to force values to a somewhat higher level. Significant, also, is the healthy tone to the trade following last week's very heavy run of 272,782 hogs. Of course, in summing up the situation weight is woefully deficient, and the average weight is almost the lightest ever.

(Continued on page 43.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 8.

For the week ending today our receipts approximate 26,000 head, of which 5,800 were received on the Southern side. It is too early in the week to report the sales of Christmas cattle, although one load of black Angus steers averaging right at 1,300 sold on Tuesday for \$10.40, and several other loads of

heavy cattle from \$9.75@10, which will be used for Christmas beef. We are looking for our best offerings in this class later in the week. Prices broke badly on Monday on account of the heavy receipts at all markets, and Tuesday experienced also a draggy market. Since that time, however, it has decidedly improved, and while it averages some lower for the week it is not far from steady, particularly on the best kinds. There is a noticeable improvement in quality, but we are still receiving a great many medium grade cattle, and the sameness of character in such a large proportion of the receipts causes the draggy low level in prices. This condition in steer stuff is apparent on the grades that are selling from \$6.50@7.50. Best yearlings sold this week was a string that brought \$9.50, although yearlings can be good enough to sell up to \$10 or better. Choice heifers are quotable at about 50c. below the yearling prices; common to medium to good heifers range from \$5@7. Choice cows, \$6.50@7. common to medium to good cows, \$4.50@6. A train of south Texas cattle of very good quality and well bred, but a little thin, sold on Monday at \$8.50 for the steers, which were of the yearling variety; \$7.50 for one load of heifers and \$5.75 for several loads of cows. They are the first south Texas offerings we have had in a number of weeks.

Our hog receipts for the week are about 71,000, a more generous run than we have had for a number of weeks past. The low time of the week was Monday, and the top of the market on mixed and butchers and good heavy hogs was \$6.60. Since that time a 25c. advance is recorded, and the present quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$6.50@6.80; good heavy, \$6.75@6.85; rough, \$6.10@6.35; lights, \$6.50@6.75; pigs, \$5.50@6; bulk, \$6.50@6.80. Although the run is generous there has been an active demand for the offerings and clearances have been excellent. Quality is still lacking, but an improvement in this regard is noticeable. There is, however, plenty of room for more improvement.

The sheep receipts amount to 15,000 for the week. Quality considered, the market has averaged steady. Ewes are quoted at \$5@5.75; wethers, \$5.50@6.50; yearlings, \$6.50@7.50; lambs, \$8.25@9.10. We note a scarcity of choice lambs in our receipts, but the Nebraska-Colorado crop is about ready to start and we are promised some of the real good kind in the very near future.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Dec. 7, 1915.

With the yards well cleared last week, a run of 18,000 cattle yesterday would have been handled at steady to strong prices, except for a heavy supply at Chicago. This prevented any improvement on beef steers, which sold weak to 15c. lower, but other classes of cattle sold strong in spite of lower reports from Chicago. Today the run here is 13,000 head, and trade is more active on all kinds, prices steady to strong. Christmas heaves are lacking so far, except one load of near prime steers yesterday, which sold at \$9.75, 1,534 lbs. average. Short fed steers sold up to \$8.40 today, and some choice yearlings brought \$9.25. Plain short fed steers weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. are selling at \$7@7.90, and common beef steers sell as low as \$6.50. Butcher cattle have been selling steady to strong for a week, best heavy cows at \$5.75@6.75, and choice heifers up to \$9, common cows \$3.75@4.50, bulls higher this week, mostly at \$5@5.50, veal calves \$7.50@9. Demand for stockers and feeders is strong, and prices are slightly higher, especially on stock cows and heifers. A big string of Panhandle stock steers, 786 lbs. average, sold yesterday at \$7.05, good ones bring \$6.75@7, well bred stockers \$6@6.75, common steers \$5.25@5.75, stock cows \$4.50@5.50, stock heifers \$5.50@6.50. Clean-up shipments from the Panhandle ranges and from

Colorado are now coming, although consignments of fed cattle from the Panhandle country will come all winter, shipments off the grass from there this season being more than 50 per cent. below normal because of plenty of feed for winter handling.

Hog receipts today are 19,000 head, following the same number received yesterday. The market dropped 15@25c. yesterday and it looked lower at the start today, but there was a quick change for the better, and the close was 5@10c. higher, top \$6.57½, bulk of sales \$6.15@6.50. Packers led in the buying, and their change of front was due to a rise of 60c. in pork today, which more than repaired the loss of yesterday on that commodity. Latest statements of product on hand are bullish, and indicate material is going into consumptive channels as fast as it can be made. Money is cheap and packers evidently find hogs good property at present prices.

Sheep and lambs sold strong today, top lambs \$8.85, yearlings \$7.50, receipts 9,700 head. Advance shipments of pea fed lambs are arriving from the Monte Vista district, and sold at \$8.70@8.85 today. Wethers are worth up to \$6.50, ewes \$6. Feeding lambs are higher than last week, at \$8.15@8.50, one lot of fleshy Mexican lambs, 67 lbs. average, to feeder buyers yesterday at \$8.60. The market has a strong appearance, encouraging to feeders.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., Dec. 7.

While there has been some decrease in receipts of Western range cattle this has been more than offset by the deluge of short fed steers from those sections of Nebraska and Iowa where the corn got caught by the frost. This soft corn is making very poor feed and farmers, having more faith in corn than in cattle, are anxious to ship at this time.

(Continued on page 43.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending December 4, 1915:

CATTLE.

Chicago	52,701
Kansas City	21,060
Omaha	14,166
East St. Louis	21,119
St. Joseph	5,661
Cudahy	677
South St. Paul	7,166
New York and Jersey City	9,157
Fort Worth	5,249
Philadelphia	2,995
Pittsburgh	1,550
Oklahoma City	1,471
Cincinnati	6,345

HOGS.

Chicago	231,798
Kansas City	60,568
Omaha	29,963
East St. Louis	47,972
St. Joseph	50,171
Cudahy	27,645
Ottumwa	21,050
Cedar Rapids	20,458
South St. Paul	42,808
New York and Jersey City	30,757
Fort Worth	8,396
Philadelphia	7,630
Pittsburgh	8,765
Oklahoma City	11,106
Cincinnati	20,110

SHEEP.

Chicago	74,226
Kansas City	18,492
Omaha	36,820
East St. Louis	14,296
St. Joseph	14,110
Cudahy	316
South St. Paul	3,529
New York and Jersey City	33,654
Fort Worth	1,621
Philadelphia	8,857
Pittsburgh	5,870
Oklahoma City	2,267

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 6, 1915.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,266	3,656	5,640	6,562
Jersey City	4,642	2,443	18,047	24,195
Central Union	2,249	630	9,997	—
Totals	9,157	6,709	33,684	30,757
Totals last week	10,106	6,108	29,062	43,477

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Petersburg, Va.—The Petersburg Butter Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, with J. Powell Watson as president and Benjamin W. Jones as secretary.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Golden Valley Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. The incorporators are: E. E. Knoche, Oliver Y. Carswell and J. M. Klopmeier.

Whitestone, Va.—W. E. Hathaway, of Whitestone, Va., has president, and G. L. Robbins, of Palmer, as secretary, are the incorporators of the Little Bay Ice Plant. Capital stock, \$15,000.

Hillsmere Poultry and Fruit Corporation, Ulster Park, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in farm products. Capital stock, \$5,000. Incorporators: J. P. Cody, C. V. S. Palmer and A. T. Allen, of 712 Carroll street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The Fraternity Service Corporation, to deal in dairy products, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are: D. J. Distler, H. R. Sheehnan and H. A. Spero, 2,123 East Nineteenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Montgomery, Ala.—Contract has been awarded for the erection of an ice plant to cost \$3,900 by Richard Tillis.

Roanoke, Va.—The cold storage plant of the Virginia Brewing Company will be remodeled and two additional stories added.

Baltimore, Md.—The erection of an addition to the Maryland Ice Cream and Fruit Produce Company has been postponed.

New Albany, Ky.—The plant of the Southern Indiana Brewing Company, West Fifth and Spring streets, has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—Plans are being prepared for the Larmore Ice Cream Company, for the

erection of an ice cream factory, 50x218 feet, and to cost about \$15,000.

Tampa, Fla.—The Consumers' Ice Company has let the contract for the erection of a cold storage building, 90x90 feet, reinforced concrete construction, cost \$27,000.

Forest City, N. C.—Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, has purchased several acres of ground and will erect a creamery. It is probable that an ice plant will be installed.

AMERICAN WAREHOUSEMEN MEET.

The annual meeting of the American Warehousemen's Association was held last week in New York City. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings of the cold storage section were of great interest.

John L. Porter was chairman of this section, and in reporting for the committee on cold storage he dealt chiefly with the question of operating costs as the most important matter considered. He suggested that the association should co-operate with other bodies interested in refrigeration, with a view to uniformity in design, construction materials, methods and materials of insulation, ventilation, humidity conditions, etc. To establish the business in its proper position as a science, he said that it would be necessary to determine the bases of refrigerating costs and the fundamental principles underlying all the trade practices.

In reporting for the joint committee of cold storage warehousemen and affiliated interests Frank A. Horne, president of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company, of New York, told of the hearings on the McKellar cold storage bill in Congress last year, and also of the suggested amendment to the uniform cold storage bill to insert the word "knowingly" in the bill referring to the receipt of goods unfit for consumption. This suggestion was rejected, however, by the commissioners.

President F. M. Shoemaker of the New York State Cold Storage Association spoke

on the attitude of the public toward cold storage products. He denounced retailers who buy storage goods and sell them as fresh, and urged a general campaign of education as to the value of cold storage products.

F. A. Warren, attorney for the New York State Health Department, said that there had been little trouble with warehousemen in enforcing the cold storage law. The difficulty had been chiefly with retailers.

The questions of refrigeration charges and the advancing of money on goods in storage were also discussed at length. A number of technical papers on packing, operating costs, refrigeration standards, etc., were read, and municipal cold storage plants also came in for extended discussion.

REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS MEET.

The eleventh annual meeting of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers was held on December 6, 7 and 8 at the United Engineering Society Building in New York City. There was a large attendance. Business sessions were held twice and three times daily. There were luncheons each day at the Engineers' Club, and a banquet at the Hotel Martinique on the second evening. At the banquet instead of toast speeches two very interesting illustrated lectures were given, one on "Safety Pays," by Dr. William H. Tolman of the American Museum of Safety, and the other on "The Cork Industry," by H. W. Prentiss, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Papers and addresses at the business sessions included the following:

"The Quincy Market Ammonia Relief Valve," F. L. Fairbanks, Boston, Mass.

"The Flow of Superheated Ammonia Gas Through Orifices," Edward F. Miller, Boston, Mass.

"A New Style of Steam Safety Valve," G. H. Clark, Boston, Mass.

"The Testing of Thermal Insulators," H. C.

Ice Harvesting MACHINERY

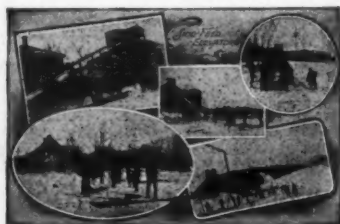
We design, build and install Ice Elevators and Conveyors for houses of any capacity

ICE TOOLS

If you are not prepared to harvest your crop quickly and at the lowest cost

Let Us Work With You

Engineering Services Free



Write for catalog

GIFFORD-WOOD COMPANY

Works: HUDSON, N. Y.

New York Boston Chicago

Experience The Teacher of all teachers

60 Years manufacturing experience

32 Years building Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery
—has taught us

The best and safest method of construction, for efficiency and long life

The saving effected by having ample resources—Our net resources exceed \$3,000,000.00

The benefits derived from having large works—Our works now cover over 40 acres

Frick Plants are saving money for their owners everywhere.
Are you going to buy? Make us prove they'll do it for you.

ADDRESS A CARD TO

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Mollenberg-Betz Machine Co. Buffalo, N. Y.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
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CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
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HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselcher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilabay-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: B. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dickinson, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

"Preliminary Measurements of the Specific Volume of Anhydrous Ammonia," D. R. Harper, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

"Work of the Bureau of Standards on Constants of Refrigeration," H. C. Dickinson, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

"The Refrigerating Engineer," John E. Starr, New York, N. Y.

"Present Status of Brewery Refrigeration," Peter Neff, Canton, Ohio.

"Boiler Room Economics," F. E. Matthews, Leonia, N. J.

"Effect of Velocity and Humidity of Air on Heat Transmission Through Building Materials," J. A. Moyer, State College, Pa.

"Equations for Ammonia based on New Experimental Material," Frederick G. Keyes, Hoboken, N. J.

"Steam Economy of an Absorption Refrigerating Machine," Clarence W. Vogt, Louisville, Ky.

"Temperature of Fruits and Vegetables in Transit in Refrigerator Cars," S. J. Dennis and W. E. Mosher, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

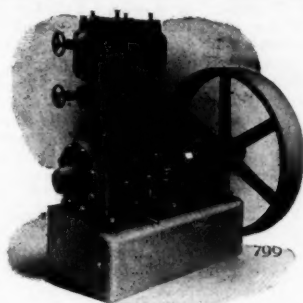
"A Theory on Cooling Towers Compared with Results in Practice," B. H. Coffey and George A. Horne, New York, N. Y.

"Recent Developments in the Study of Corrosion in Concrete Buildings and Pipe Lines," Morgan B. Smith, Detroit, Mich.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information. The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



York Enclosed Refrigerating Machine

Latest Type

Looks good.

Is good.

Will prove a good investment for you.

Compressor, Frame, Bedplate, and Outboard Bearing cast in one piece—the most rigid construction.

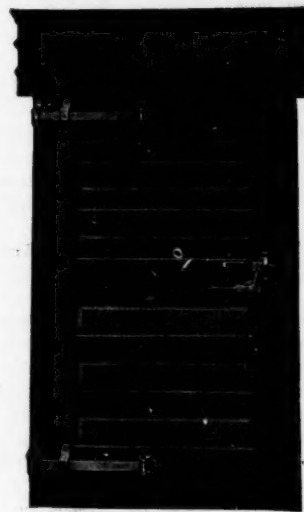
Completely machined at one setting—by special machinery—securing ABSOLUTE ALIGNMENT of SHAFT with COMPRESSOR.

The YORK Organization is credited with 40% of the annual sales of Refrigerating Machinery in this country. Let us tell you why.

Enclosed Machines $\frac{1}{8}$ -ton refrigerating capacity upwards. Prices on application.

York Manufacturing Co.
(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)
YORK, PA.

DOORS



For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our **JONES or NO EQUAL** types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.
Formerly
JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

MOTOR TRUCKS IN MEAT INDUSTRY.

(Concluded from page 17.)

as well as from the shipping clerk who can't get the meat out fast enough with the present equipment.

Shall it be motor trucks? Competition perhaps does not worry this packer; it is service he wants to give, and at the least cost.

After having carefully arrived at the performance of two or three of his best teams, Mr. Packer sized up his problem and actual facts and figures of motor truck performance secured as described above were placed alongside his own figures, and comparisons were quickly drawn.

What the Comparison Revealed.

	Average daily performance of Team and 1½-ton wagon, motor truck.	
Delivery trips	2	5
Number of customers....	12	50
Total weight delivered....	2,800	15,000
Average load per trip....	1,400	3,000
Miles traveled	15	50
Average speed in miles per hour	4	13.4
Average daily cost.....	\$5.75	\$6.78
Cost per mile.....	.38	.13
Cost per delivery.....	.48	.13
Cost per 100 lbs. deliv- ered .....	.21	.045

If you had attempted to tell Mr. Packer beforehand that he could cut his cost per delivery in two, you would arouse his indignation rather than his interest, for he is already well acquainted with such statements, which in some cases have been very damaging to the truck industry.

On the other hand, when Mr. Packer can check up his own teams and also have an actual record of what motor trucks are accomplishing for his competitors, he does not need to be an expert accountant to arrive at the correct results. Simply let the known ability of the motor truck, as being regularly demonstrated by his competitors, satisfy the delivery requirements of as great a part of horse equipment as possible, and strike a balance.

And so today one of the reasons why the most successful motor truck companies are building up their traffic engineering departments is to secure actual facts and figures

that will enable the prospective purchaser to check up his horse equipment and determine at just what point he can substitute motor trucks with economy. Facts and figures backed up by satisfied users make an honest appeal to the intelligent packer to investigate, analyze and be guided accordingly.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

as stocks are beginning to show fairly large accumulations. However, the extremely mild weather is keeping the quality very desirable, and the packers feel that the hides are well worth the money.

Boston.

There is a steady moderate demand for all selections of buffs and extremes. The market price on Ohio buffs is 19c., with extremes at 20c. Some of the best shippers are still refusing to consider any business at these prices and are asking from a half to a cent more, basing their prices on the cost of raw material at gathering points. Tanners are all reporting a good leather business and are inclined to pick up such stock as is suitable for their purposes if offered at fair market prices. The majority of tanners are in the market for all offerings of calfskins, and are willing to pay the asking price. There is almost no stock to offer, so any quotations are nominal and depend a great deal on the buyer or seller. Four to 5-lb. skins are firmly held at \$1.30@1.35; 5 to 7's, \$1.80. 7 to 9's, \$2.50@2.60; 9 to 12's, \$2.80@2.90. Dealers are scouring the country picking up odd lots here and there and assembling them until they have fair-sized offerings. These are quickly taken up.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The packer market is considered a waiting one as buyers are very slow taking hold. Generally speaking, it is about steady with a weak undertone talked on all sorts. Tanners are not very anxious to purchase at these prices, and inquiries are few and far between. The slaughter is reported normal for this time of the year. The unsold stock here is not very heavy, and packers feel that they will get their asking prices. The large orders for army shoes that have been placed here by warring nations are bullish factors from the sellers' standpoint. Spread native steers nominal at 27@27½c., which were last rates on trades some time ago for September to end of the year kill. Native steers are generally held at 25½c.; most buyers think there will be no trouble at all in purchasing at 25c. The last trading was at this figure. Butts quoted 21½@22c. last paid, Colorados 19¼c. asked, cows 22@

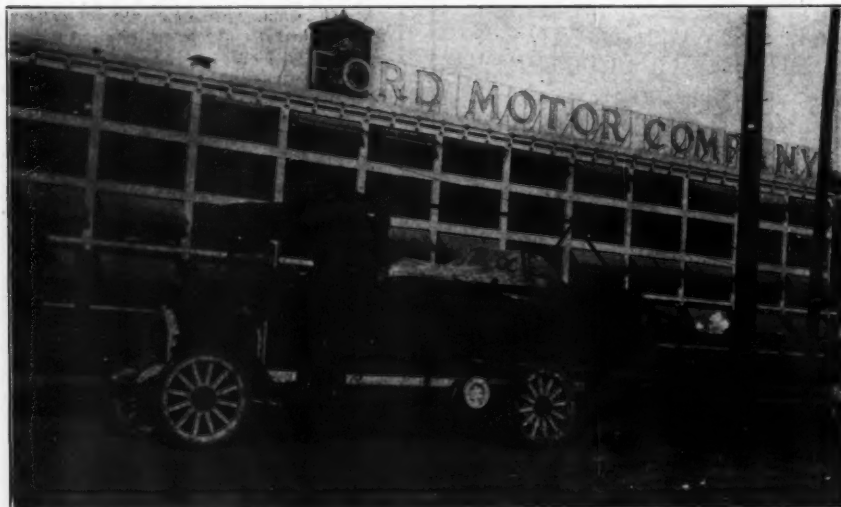
22½c. inside nearer the market. Native bulls quoted 20@20½c. One packer sold about 700 native bulls at 20c., late October and November, about 50 per cent. stuck throats. Another packer holding two cars same take-off 20½c. Brooklyn packers moved about 5,000 November native cows, all weights, at 20½c.; this is same price as previous trading.

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market is strong and the demand active. Receipts are limited and offerings are light. Very few foreign skins are coming into this port. Holders that have available skins are obtaining fancy prices. One packer sold car November calfskins at \$2.10, \$2.65, \$3.10. A small lot estimated to be about half car of 5 to 7 lbs. sold at \$2.10. New York cities are quoted as follows: 5 to 7 lbs. at \$2.05@2.10, 7 to 9 lbs. at \$2.60@2.65, 9 to 12 lbs. at \$3.05@3.10. A cable was received in New York this week to the effect that the French Government has placed an embargo on the exportation of calfskins over 11 lbs.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country hide market is easing off and remained rather quiet, with prices about the same as last week. The situation here is the same as in the West. A waiting one. Tanners are holding off evidently looking forward for cold weather which generally brings a large stock of hides into the market. A car of western Pennsylvania buffs moved at 18¼c., selected; these were formerly held at 19c. One dealer claims to have bought car Northwestern buffs 45 lbs. and up at 18½c., selected, and five cars Middle West buffs at 18¼c., selected and delivered tannery. Extremes nominally quoted at 20c. Horsehides active and strong; 400 Eastern horsehides are reported moved at \$5.25. More available at this figure. This is the market for business now, although sellers were trying to get \$5.50 for the best stock.

COUNTRY CALFSKINS.—Country calfskins are steady to strong. There is no business going on as stocks are small and excessive high rates are talked. There are very few skins in the country, and tanners will take almost any offerings which dealers will make. Packer skins are closely sold up both here and in the West. Dealers that have available skins are now holding them as follows: 5 to 7 lbs. at \$1.80@1.85, 7 to 9 lbs. at \$2.40@2.45, 9 to 12 lbs. at \$2.80@2.85.

DRY HIDES.—The common dry hide market keeps active and a good amount of business transacted. There is a good inquiry from most of the large buyers of these hides. Tanners are paying more attention to these hides than domestic hides, which they claim are cheaper. Orinoco hides were the sellers last week, as the market is now bare of this stock. The early part of last week two buyers cleaned up some 17,000 at 30¼c., and the latter part of the week about 21,000 Orinocos sold at 30¼c. Previous sales were at this figure. Two thousand and five hundred dry and D. S. Porto Ricans moved at private terms, and also 400 dry Porto Ricans sold at 24c. One thousand and one hundred Guatemalas sold at private terms, thought to be at 30c. Negotiations continue for other holdings of dry hides. Well posted operators think that tanners are nibbling on Bogotas and Central Americans, now that Orinocos are cleaned up. About 172,684 dry and D. S. River Plates imported for tanners' account against 11,134 the previous week. Bogotas are nominally quoted at 30@31c. Orinocos at 30¼c., Puerto Cabellos at 30c. and Central Americans at 29c. A few small lots of Mexican hides were sold this week at 18¼c. for good Vera Cruz and Tampicos. Wet salted Vera Cruz nominally quoted at 18¼c. for 45 lbs. and up. Santiagos at 17¼c., Havanas at 18c. The frigorifico market continues to show a fair trading for the week. Stocks on hand unsold are now reported to be 50,000. Sales of 12,000 Sansinena steers at 23¼c. are reported here. Five thousand Campanas sold at 23¼c., Smithfield sold 4,000 steers at 23c. and 4,000 at 22¼c. Frigorifico, Montevideo, moved 12,000 at 22¼c., 5,000 Uruguays sold 21¼c. all Novembers. Armour sold 1,000 December cows at 23¼c. Twelve thousand Mataderos are reported sold, but details are lacking as to price and take-off.



HAMMOND, STANDISH & CO DELIVERING AT THE FORD MARKET, SEVEN MILES FROM THEIR DETROIT PLANT.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

TANKWATER EVAPORATORS ABROAD.

The Swenson Evaporator Company reports that the steamship "Indian Monarch," which was lost off the coast of Africa, contained four tankwater double-effect evaporators for packinghouses in New Zealand. The order is now being duplicated. Another Swenson triple effect was shipped a few weeks ago to Australia, making a total of twelve Swenson equipments in Australia and New Zealand for tankwater and beef extract.

MCCORMICK & CO. INCREASE CAPITAL.

The well-known firm of McCormick & Company, Baltimore, Md., who are among the largest importers and grinders of spices, importers and packers of teas and manufacturers of flavoring extracts and drugs in the United States, have just reincorporated and increased their capital stock to \$500,000, divided into \$100,000 preferred and \$400,000 common. This stock is closely held and none of it is for sale.

The business of this concern has had a phenomenal growth, and their products enjoy wide-spread popularity. The officers and personnel of the concern remain the same. McCormick & Company own and occupy a block square covered by a five-story, up-to-date factory which is not large enough to take care of their business. They have been compelled to rent storage space elsewhere, and it is expected they will have to increase the size of their plant in the near future.

Willoughby M. McCormick, founder of the business and its president and general manager, is also president of the recently-established Baltimore Commercial Bank, which has started under auspicious circumstances with a capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$100,000. He is also a director of the First National Bank of the same city, and is prominently identified with the leading trade organizations of the country, being a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America and chairman of its committee on uniform food and drug regulations.

SPEED CONTROL OF MOTOR TRUCKS.

With extraordinary efforts being made by city officials and citizens in all parts of the country to reduce the number of street and traffic accidents, there has come considerable agitation for a more strict regulation of motor vehicle operation. Several newspapers and civilians claim to have discovered a remedy for a large majority of the accidents by demanding that all motor trucks be equipped with automatic governors to limit their speed. The Packard Motor Car Company, as pointed out by C. R. Norton, truck sales manager, saw the necessity for such a precaution away back in 1907, when their first motor truck was produced, and have since watched the motor governor control demonstrate its wonderful value as a "safety first" device.

"Packard motor trucks have always been equipped with automatic speed governors and their owners have found them highly desirable in many ways," says Mr. Norton. "They provide an important economic device, as regards the life of the truck, by preventing speeding and consequent excessive wear and

tear. They positively eliminate truck accidents which could result from excessive speed alone. Our heavy-duty trucks are limited, by a motor governor, to a maximum speed of 12 miles per hour. This governed speed, with our unusually efficient brakes, makes it possible to stop the truck within its own length. This control makes it easy for even the inefficient driver to handle his truck safely and easily in all emergencies.

"Packard truck governors have given perfect satisfaction and superior service in the hands of thousands of drivers of widely varying degrees of skill. We feel that they are a necessity as a safeguard for the delicate parts of the machine and absolutely essential as a 'safety first' device. We are heartily in favor of having every truck automatically, and thus positively, governed, as a measure of protection for the public."

ARCTIC REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The Arctic Ice Machine Company, Canton, O., reports the following recent sales of refrigerating and ice-making machinery:

Brothers of Mary, Dayton, Ohio, are equipping their institution with 4-ton Arctic, Jr., refrigerating plant.

Dyckman Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.; 1-ton ice-making equipment.

J. W. Lint, Baltic, Ohio; 1-ton Arctic, Jr., ice-making and refrigerating plant for meat market.

Estate of Louis Pluszczewski, Moscow, Russia; 1-ton Arctic, Jr., demonstration plant, for use at fair to be held in Moscow.

M. T. Zarotchenzeff, of Moscow, Russia; 20-ton refrigerating plant, including Arctic double-single acting ammonia compressor.

Zeigler Coal Company, Zeigler, Ill., improving their plant with 6-ton distilling apparatus.

Freihoffer Baking Company, Atlantic City, N. J., have installed 2-ton complete Arctic, Jr., refrigerating plant.

Martin Ertl, Fort Dodge, Iowa, has equipped his meat market with 6-ton Arctic, Jr., complete refrigerating outfit.

The Canadian Fish & C. S. Company, Prince Rupert, B. C., are improving their ice-making plant by the installation of a 30-ton Arctic-Pownall shell type brine cooling system.

J. A. Ernberger, Celina, Ohio; 2-ton refrigerating apparatus, operated by Arctic, Jr., compressor.

University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.; 6-ton ice-making and refrigeration, using Arctic, Jr., compressor. This plant is being used for engineering classes.

General Ice Delivery Company, Detroit, Mich.; 75-ton double pipe ammonia condensers.

The T. K. Harris Company, Canton, Ohio; 10-ton Arctic refrigerating apparatus for market house, furnishing refrigeration to the individual stalls.

Borneo & Co., Singapore, Straits Settlements; 2-ton complete Arctic ice-making plant.

G. Perfetti, fruit dealer, Philadelphia, Pa., has equipped his store with 3-ton Arctic outfit for refrigeration.

Rhode Island State Institutions, Howard, R. I., are installing 20-ton refrigerating apparatus, including Arctic horizontal ammonia compressor.

Iowa State Fair Association, Des Moines, Iowa; 6-ton Arctic, Jr., plant for working exhibit to take care of butter and cheese display.

Myers & Santman, florists, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., have installed 3-ton Arctic, Jr., refrigerating plant.

Borneo & Co., Singapore, Straits Settlements; 3-ton complete Arctic ice-making plant.

Athletic Club of Columbus, Ohio; 15-ton refrigerating plant for furnishing drinking water throughout building, also for restaurant purposes.

Mare Island Navy Yard, Vallejo, Cal.; 2½-ton Arctic refrigerating plant for U. S. S. "Cuyama."

Inter-Urban Ice Company, Webb City, Mo.; 50-ton complete steam and 50-ton ammonia condenser.

Duluth Ice Company, Duluth, Minn.; 80-ton complete patented Arctic-Pownall raw water plant, including Arctic-Pownall shell brine cooling system.

Dixie Jobbing Company, Gulfport, Miss., are equipping their general store with complete 6-ton Arctic, Jr., refrigerating plant.

Colonial Sugars Company, Grammercy, La., equipping their general store with 1-ton Arctic, Jr., refrigerating plant.

Midvale Ice Manufacturing Corporation, Midvale, Utah, are installing complete 6-ton patented Arctic-Pownall ice-making plant, for the production of clear, pure ice from undistilled water.

C. F. Young, Derry, Pa., is equipping his meat market with 1-ton Arctic, Jr., refrigerating machine.

Minneapolis City Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn., are installing Arctic 35-ton refrigerating plant for furnishing drinking water and refrigeration throughout three buildings each eight stories high, also complete Arctic ice-making plant.

Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., are installing 4-ton Arctic raw water ice-making tank.

Koehnline Ice & Storage Company, Bellaire, Ohio, are installing additional 20-ton Arctic ice-making plant.

W. A. Freeman Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., Canada; 1-ton Arctic, Jr., refrigerating machine for their display room, driven by silent chain drive.

C. C. Le Valley, Dayton, Iowa; 2½-ton Arctic, Jr., refrigerating plant being installed in his meat market.

H. A. Schlichtig, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 4-ton Arctic, Jr., refrigerating plant for meat market.

Fostoria Provision Company, Fostoria, Ohio; 35-ton refrigerating plant for packing house.

Mix & Grossman, Brookings, S. D., have installed in their meat market 6-ton Arctic, Jr., refrigerating plant.

Abelardo Hernandez, Sagua la Grande, Cuba; 10-ton complete patented Arctic-Pownall raw water ice plant, to be driven by oil engine; this plant to be one of the most complete and modern in every respect on the Island.

Reibert Bros., Sewickley, Pa.; 20-ton Arctic-Pownall raw water ice-making plant. This plant to be complete according to most up-to-date raw water ice-making practice and to be equipped with Arctic-Pownall shell brine cooling system.

H. H. Timken, Canton, Ohio; 1-ton refrigerating machine for private residence.

The Akron Pure Milk Company, Akron, Ohio; 30-ton refrigerating plant to enlarge their present Arctic installation. This system improved to include new Arctic double-single acting ammonia compressor and all auxiliary apparatus. The ammonia compressor in this insulation will be direct connected to a single cylinder Bessemer horizontal gas engine, this combination representing the greatest possible capacity in ice-making equipment to be insulated in a given floor space.

Chicago Section

Bryan's dove has quite barking; it caws now.

T. R. admits that A. Lincoln was the next greatest president we ever had.

The bow-legged contingent doesn't "interfere," anyhow. Ask Jim Poole.

Eggs is eggs, do you notis? Now, who is doing this? The packer, of course.

First thing you know, Hon. Bill Gregson will be president—of the Board of Trade.

Graft is—we nearly said epidemic. But what's the use talking? Worry killed the cow.

They are not all dead. Ever and anon there ariseth another equal to, if not better—with all due respect.

Sectarianism injudiciously applied is frequently a gopher hole. Politics, too, can be run into the ground.

Uptub is just as euphonious a name as Schlitz (who was arrested this week) annyhow, annyway you look at it.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$3,500 net to the buyer. A steady advance from week to week is noticeable.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The bow-legged guy doesn't feel so lonesome, now they are wearing them shortest.

Hank Ford furnishes the best little object for the finest metaphor in the English language: "A moment seen, then gone forever."

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 9.53 cents per pound.

Packers "forced" (we may as well give you the straight of it) a great big run of livestock to market last Monday. Gee! but their work's coarse!

Charles G. Atkins has been practising "power" medicine for 30 years, and is nothing

if not thorough and efficient, his old friends in the trade say.

No "bull" stuff goes here. That you can easily prove, and we don't play favorites, nuther. We prefer the ante to the post-mortem dope, every time.

Do you know that the "Twentieth Century Limited," made up of eight cars and a steam locomotive, weighs approximately 827 tons, exclusive of the "loads" it carries?

Ford ain't making us look any less like a bunch of nuts, seen through foreign spectacles. Say what you like, there is a difference between lemons and mules' ears.

For a nice little color scheme (and s'mother recommendations) you can't beat nice, well-matched brown sausage and nice fried eggs "sunny side up," all inside a parsley fence!

Hank Ford cannot stand prosperity like Andy C. and John D. The avalanche of "junk" fired Hank's way seems to have landed his "nanny." He will recover O. K.

If Hobson keeps on prophesying nationwide prohibition and war with Japan he may have the satisfaction of saying "I told you so" before he dies—if he lives long enough!

There are a few (very few) nuts in this country who evidently are determined to go to war with Japan, whether or no. Why this insistence? Japan is minding her own business.

Sonny at times stretched the truth a little, and Pa said to him: "Sonny, do you know what becomes of people who lie, when they are dead?" "S'pose they lie still!" said Sonny.

What the great American public needs worse than anything else is an individual mental balance-wheel. Also a more liberal use of that "cum grano salis" dope when reading some newspapers.

Seeing that this is the age of comprehensive commercialism, "Peace at a profit"—apropos of the war—sounds logical. And the guy claiming the profit has gotta show that he "put up the margin."

Several stage beauties would like to interview Sam Stretch on that complexion of his'n. The basic principle they are "hep" to, but the subsequent training (Sam evidently has the secret) is what they wannakno!

M. K. Parker, the crack grease, tallow, fertilizer, bone, horn, hoof, etc., man, is no chair-warmer. "Keep moving and move quick!" is Matt's slogan. A pleasing personality, a thorough knowledge of his business, square dealing and "action" has helped to make Matt what he am.

The referee of today—all of him—thinks he has a hard row to hoe at times. But in "the days of real sport" the referee didn't think it—he knew! Referee of bicycle race rendered fair but unpopular decision, and then "tore up the sod" for shelter, the center of a shower of a couple of thousand or so of well-aimed pop bottles. The old-fashioned pop bottle, you will remember, was about the heft of a sashweight and absolutely devoid of any soft spots in its anatomy. Them was the good old days of sport—for the fan!

W. G. Press & Company say: "The newspapers settled the war in Europe this week and had Germany buying provisions for almost immediate shipment. This caused a bulge in provisions, but it seems after all the war is still unsettled and we would not be surprised after this bull waves subsides, a reaction will be in order. If a plentiful supply of raw material means anything in determining prices in a market, we certainly are getting the raw material. Weights in Chicago are lower than last year, while in the West they are equal or better than last year. The reason the light-weight hogs are coming to the Chicago market is that this market is about the only one which will absorb the light stuff without sacrificing the price. Canada is taking considerable of our light stuff and Chicago, owing to its immense population, can handle untold quantities of fresh pork over the block. As we have often stated, the unusual run of pigs this year is due to the scarcity of new and old corn in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, northern Iowa and parts of Illinois. From the reports which come from the country the hogs, where the corn crop is good, are being held and after the hogs from the poor corn crop districts have been shipped, big receipts will be coming from the districts

Established 1905
DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS
Manhattan Building CHICAGO, ILL.
WE DESIGN AND REMODEL
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CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

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Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

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Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association

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Counselor at Law

320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Counsel to
Beef and Products Credit Association,
also to Beef and Provisioners' Collection Agency of
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CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts. Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers.

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CHICAGO

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Dealers and Renderers
HIDES, PELTS, CRACKLINGS
TALLOW, GREASES, ETC.

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Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

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PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON OIL
PRODUCTS—GREASE AND TALLOW
739 POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING, CHICAGO
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Cotton Seed Products

Vegetable Oils and Animal Fats
Saltpetre, Double Refined Nitrate, Nitrate of Soda for Fertilizers

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Importers, Exporters
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DEALERS IN HIDES, PELTS, TALLOW, GREASE, DRY BONES AND PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS

CHICAGO

where they are now feeding hogs and we can look for big receipts of good hogs for at least three months. Big receipts of hogs are making lots of product and the weight will be felt in the provision futures some of these days. We would sell on the bulges.

Are you in need of a competent employee in some branch of your business? You can get him by using the "Wanted" column on page 48.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS				
	Cattle.	Cows.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 29.....	25,128	1,280	42,007	19,590
Tuesday, Nov. 30.....	7,558	2,042	40,263	11,794
Wednesday, Dec. 1.....	19,971	1,648	62,785	22,921
Thursday, Dec. 2.....	6,487	1,556	31,040	15,947
Friday, Dec. 3.....	2,195	423	30,797	7,455
Saturday, Dec. 4.....	488	81	20,990	450

Total last week.....	61,527	7,130	272,782	78,166
Previous week.....	45,128	4,878	190,222	83,008
Cor. week, 1914.....	40,996	7,425	227,664	123,581
Cor. week, 1913.....	51,391	6,058	204,064	129,662

SHIPMENTS				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Monday, Nov. 29.....	3,636	189	5,031	1,454
Tuesday, Nov. 30.....	879	62	6,457	...
Wednesday, Dec. 1.....	2,570	69	11,114	1,170
Thursday, Dec. 2.....	1,739	162	9,826	1,060
Friday, Dec. 3.....	307	...	6,506	...
Saturday, Dec. 4.....	20	...	2,270	236

Total last week.....	9,126	322	40,984	3,940
Previous week.....	5,531	344	29,175	2,787
Cor. week, 1914.....	7,000	222	38,023	17,907
Cor. week, 1913.....	25,462	378	44,230	20,371

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Dec. 4, 1915.....	2,052,847	6,028,983	3,203,800
Same period, 1914.....	2,057,718	5,813,402	5,012,127

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Dec. 4, 1915.....	788,000
Previous week.....	582,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	681,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	654,000
Total year to date.....	23,684,000
Same period, 1914.....	21,261,000
Same period, 1913.....	22,705,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Dec. 4, 1915.....	179,400	523,600	206,800
Week ago.....	157,400	363,500	175,200
Year ago.....	149,600	523,500	252,300
Two years ago.....	128,400	436,500	260,900

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to Dec. 4, and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	6,064,000	6,185,000
Hogs.....	16,635,000	15,118,000
Sheep.....	9,727,000	11,789,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Dec. 4, 1915:	
Armour & Co.....	49,700
Swift & Co.....	25,900
S. & S. Co.....	21,800
Morris & Co.....	25,100
Hammond Co.....	14,500
Western P. Co.....	14,900
Anglo-American.....	17,000
Independent P. Co.....	11,100
Bord-Linham.....	11,200
Roberts & Oake.....	8,200
Brennan P. Co.....	6,000
Miller & Hart.....	4,000
Others.....	25,600

Totals.....	235,000
Previous week.....	178,400
Cor. week, 1914.....	204,900
Total, 1915.....	6,076,300
Total, 1914.....	4,803,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.00	\$8.50	\$5.95	\$8.80
Previous week.....	8.75	9.45	5.95	8.90
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.50	7.90	5.50	8.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	7.95	4.80	7.90
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.05	7.00	4.50	7.30
Cor. week, 1911.....	7.00	6.15	3.55	5.75

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$8.15@10.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.75@10.40
Inferior heifers.....	4.75@5.40
Good to choice heifers.....	5.75@9.00
Good to choice cows.....	4.75@6.85
Cutters.....	3.80@4.50
Canners.....	2.75@4.00
Butcher bulls.....	5.50@7.00
Holsteins.....	4.75@5.50
Good to prime veal calves.....	9.00@10.00
Heavy calves.....	6.50@9.00

HOGS.

Prime to light butchers.....	\$6.40@6.55
Fair to fancy light.....	6.00@6.45
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	6.45@6.75
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.....	6.35@6.70
Heavy mixed packing.....	6.00@6.25
Rough heavy packing.....	5.75@6.10
Pigs, fair to good.....	5.00@5.50
*Stags.....	5.50@6.50

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes, fair to good.....	\$5.00@6.10
Western fed ewes.....	5.00@6.10
Yearlings.....	6.00@7.40
Wethers, fair to choice.....	5.50@6.30
Native lambs.....	8.00@9.25
Fed western lambs.....	8.25@9.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	\$16.40	\$16.45	\$16.40	\$16.45
January.....	18.00	18.15	18.00	18.15
May.....	18.00	18.10	18.00	18.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	9.42½	9.50	9.40	9.50
January.....	9.72½	9.80	9.70	9.77½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
December.....	9.77½	9.77½	9.77½	9.77½
January.....	9.05	9.80	9.65	9.77½
May.....	9.85	9.97½	9.85	9.97½

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	16.40	16.40	16.37½	16.37½
January.....	17.87½	18.07½	18.87½	18.02½
May.....	17.85	18.02½	17.80	17.97½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	9.40	9.50	9.37½	9.47½
January.....	9.70	9.80	9.70	9.77½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
December.....	9.70	9.72½	9.67½	9.72½
January.....	9.70	9.72½	9.60	9.92½
May.....	9.90	9.97½	9.90	9.92½

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	16.85	16.85	16.80	16.80
January.....	18.05	18.95	18.05	18.57½
May.....	18.05	18.95	18.05	18.60

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	9.32½	9.92½	9.52½	9.82½
January.....	9.85	10.25	9.85	10.15

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
December.....	9.95	10.10	9.92½	10.02½
January.....	9.95	10.10	9.92½	10.02½
May.....	9.97½	10.32½	9.97½	10.25

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	17.15	17.25	17.15	17.25
January.....	18.95	19.07½	18.50	18.50
May.....	18.72½	19.00	18.45	18.45

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	9.87½	10.00	9.87½	9.97½
January.....	10.15	10.30	9.97½	9.97½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
December.....	10.02½	10.20	9.87½	9.87½
January.....	10.25	10.37½	10.10	10.10

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	15.87½	15.87½	15.75	15.75
January.....	18.35	18.62½	18.35	18.47½
May.....	18.65	18.65	18.35	18.47½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	9.67½	9.72½	9.62½	9.70
January.....	9.97½	10.05	9.90	9.97½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
December.....	9.85	9.90	9.80	9.82½
January.....	9.85	9.90	9.80	9.82½
May.....	10.05	10.15	10.00	10.10

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	18.25	18.25	17.95	18.75
January.....	18.45	18.45	17.90	17.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.60	9.65	9.55	9.55
May.....	9.90	9.95	9.82½	9.82½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.80	9.80	9.60	9.60
May.....	10.05	10.05	9.90	9.90

†Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.	
Native Rib Roast.....	20 @25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25 @28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30 @35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16 @18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14 @18
Beef Stew.....	12 @14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16 @18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16 @16
Corned Ribs.....	11 @12½
Corned Flanks.....	12 @12½
Round Steaks.....	18 @20
Round Roasts.....	16 @18
Shoulder Steaks.....	15 @20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14 @16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12 @12½
Roiled Roast.....	16 @18

Lamb.	
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20 @23
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15 @18
Legs, fancy.....	24 @25
Stew.....	14 @14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20 @20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	36 @36
Chops, French, each.....	15 @15

Mutton.	
Legs.....	15 @16
Stew.....	14 @12½
Shoulders.....	14 @16
Hind Quarters.....	16 @16
Fore Quarters.....	20 @20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20 @22
Shoulder Chops.....	16 @16

Pork.	
Pork Loins.....	14 @16
Pork Chops.....	16 @18
Pork Shoulders.....	14 @14
Pork Tenderloins.....	30 @30
Pork Butts.....	15 @15
Spare Ribs.....	12 @12½
Hocks.....	11 @12½
Pigs' Heads.....	8 @8
Leaf Lard.....	11 @11

Veal.	
Hind Quarters.....	20 @22
Fore Quarters.....	14 @16
Legs.....	20 @22
Breasts.....	14 @16
Shoulders.....	18 @20
Cutlets.....	35 @35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25 @30

Butchers' Offal.	
Suet.....	@7
Tallow.....	@7½
Bones, per cwt.....	@15
Calveskins, 8 to 15 lbs. (dressed).....	@15
Calveskins, under 15 lbs. (dressed).....	@15
Kips.....	@18

47 of the largest
PACKING COMPANIES
are now using

BREWERS & PACKERS SPECIAL ENAMEL

Hard and Smooth as Tile
and just as Washable

Please Right. Ask us

THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.
CLEVELAND, O.

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



Economical Efficient Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	12 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Good native steers.....	12 1/4 @ 14
Native steers, medium.....	11 1/2 @ 13
Heifers, good.....	10 @ 11
Cows.....	8 1/2 @ 10
Hind Quarters, choice.....	16
Fore Quarters, choice.....	11

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	30
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	22
Steer Loin, No. 1.....	24
Steer Short Loin, No. 1.....	31 1/2
Steer Loin, No. 2.....	18
Steer Short Loin, No. 2.....	23
Cow Loin.....	11
Cow Short Loin.....	13
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	18
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	14 1/2
Strip Loin, No. 3.....	10
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	17
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	15
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	12
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	11
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	9
Rolls.....	13 1/4
Steer Round, No. 1.....	12 1/2
Steer Round, No. 2.....	11 1/2
Cow Round.....	9
Flank Steak.....	10
Rump Butts.....	12
Steer Chunks, No. 1.....	11
Steer Chunks, No. 2.....	9 1/2 @ 11
Cow Chunks.....	8 @ 9 1/2
Boneless Chunks.....	9
Steer Plates.....	8
Medium Plates.....	7 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.....	10
Briskets, No. 2.....	9
Shoulder Ends.....	12 1/2
Steer Navel Ends.....	7
Cow Navel Ends.....	6 1/2
Fore Shanks.....	6 1/2
Hind Shanks.....	5 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins.....	12
Trimnings.....	8 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.....	4 1/2 @ 6
Hearts.....	5 @ 6 1/2
Tongues.....	17
Sweetbreads.....	18
Or Tail, per lb.....	8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	5 1/2
Livers.....	6 1/2
Kidneys, each.....	4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	11 1/2
Light Carcass.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Good Carcass.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Good Saddle.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Medium Racks.....	12
Good Racks.....	14 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	6 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	20
Calf Livers.....	24
Heads, each.....	25

Lambs.

Good Caul.....	13 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs.....	15
Saddles, Caul.....	15
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	13
R. D. Lamb Saddle.....	12
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	4
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	10
Good Sheep.....	12
Medium Saddle.....	12
Good Saddle.....	14
Good Racks.....	10
Medium Racks.....	9
Mutton Legs.....	14 1/2
Mutton Loin.....	9
Mutton Stew.....	7
Sheep Tongues, each.....	2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each.....	10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Pork Loin.....	12
Leaf Lard.....	12
Tenderloins.....	24
Spare Ribs.....	9
Butts.....	11
Hocks.....	8
Trimnings.....	9
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	13 1/2
Tails.....	7 1/2
Pigs' Feet.....	5
Pigs' Heads.....	6
Blade Bones.....	9
Blade Meat.....	9
Cheek Meat.....	8
Hog Livers, per lb.....	3 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones.....	4
Skinned Shoulders.....	11 1/2
Pork Hearts.....	6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	6 1/2
Pork Tongues.....	12
Slip Bones.....	5
Tail Bones.....	5 1/2
Brains.....	3 1/2
Backfat.....	10
Hams.....	13 1/2

Calas.....	12
Bellies.....	16
Shoulders.....	11 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	10
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	9 1/2
Choice Bologna.....	11 1/2
Frankfurters.....	12 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork.....	9 1/2
Tongue.....	14
Minced Sausage.....	11 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine.....	12 1/2
New England Sausage.....	16
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	16
Special Compressed Sausage.....	13
Berliner Sausage.....	13
Oxford Butts in casings.....	21
Polish Sausage.....	11 1/2
Garlic Sausage.....	13
Country Smoked Sausage.....	12 1/2
Farm Sausage.....	17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	11
Pork Sausage, short link.....	11 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	25 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	13 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	10 1/2
Sliced Roll.....	19

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new).....	26 1/2
German Salami.....	23 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods).....	26 1/2
Holsteiner.....	17
Mettwurst.....	15 1/2
Farmer.....	20 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	1.45
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.20 @ 8.50
Pork link, kits.....	2.00
Pork links, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.60 @ 9.80
Polish sausage, kits.....	1.95
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.50 @ 9.25
Frankfurters, kits.....	2.05
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.70 @ 10.00
Blood sausage, kits.....	1.55
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.00 @ 7.25
Liver sausage, kits.....	1.55
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.00 @ 7.25
Head Cheese, kits.....	1.55
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.00 @ 7.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$10.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	8.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	10.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	20.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.75
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	40.00

CORNEO, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case.....	\$2.25
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	4.25
No. 3, 1 doz. to case.....	14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case.....	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	\$2.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	5.00
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	9.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	17.75

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	\$19.50
Plate Beef.....	19.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	19.00
Mess Beef.....	18.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	—
Rump Butts.....	22.00
Mess Pork, old.....	18.50
Clear Fat Backs.....	23.00
Family Back Pork.....	—
Bean Pork.....	18.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb, tes.....	13 1/2
Pure lard.....	10 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.....	10 1/2
Lard, compound.....	10 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal, in barrels.....	71
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs.....	10 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi. case.....	15 1/4 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	16 1/4 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	16 @ 22 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	12 1/2 @ 15 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	13 1/2
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	9 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	10
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	11
Extra Short Clears.....	11 1/2
Extra Short Ribs.....	12 1/2
D. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 25 avg.....	12 1/2
Butts.....	8 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 1/4 c. more.....	—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.....	18 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.....	18
Skinned Hams.....	18
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.....	13
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	12 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	14 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	28
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.....	17

Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	17 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg.....	14
Dried Beef Sets.....	23 1/2
Dried Beef Inalides.....	26
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	23 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides.....	21
Regular Boiled Hams.....	24 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams.....	23 1/2
Boiled Calas.....	18 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	29
Cooked Boiled Shoulder.....	18 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set.....	16
Beef export rounds.....	30
Beef middles, per set.....	55
Beef bungs, per piece.....	17
Beef wensands.....	8
Beef bladders, medium.....	40
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	70
Hog casings, free of salt.....	45
Hog middles, per set.....	10
Hog bungs, export.....	13
Hog bungs, large, mediums.....	7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime.....	6
Hog bungs, narrow.....	3
Imported wide sheep casings.....	90
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	80
Imported medium sheep casings.....	80
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.00 @ 2.95
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	2.90 @ 3.00
Ground tankage, 12%.....	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 11%.....	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%.....	2.85 @ 2.95
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	2.50 @ 2.70
Ground tankage, 6% and 30%.....	22.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	25.50 @ 26.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	22.00 @ 23.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. aver.....	150.00 @ 175.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	30.00 @ 32.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	33.00 @ 35.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	45.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton.....	55.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton.....	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton.....	25.50 @ 29.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	9.55
Prime steam, loose.....	9.27
Leaf.....	10 1/4
Compound.....	10
Neutral lard.....	12 1/4 @ 12 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/2
Tallow.....	9 1/2
Grease, yellow.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Grease, A white.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/4

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Oleo stock.....	10 @ 11
Neatfoot oil, pure.....	65 @ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.....	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose.....	61 @ 71.10

TALLOW.

Edible.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Prime city.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Prime country.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Packers' prime.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Packers' No. 1.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Packers' No. 2.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
White, "A".....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
White, "B".....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Bone.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Crackling.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
House.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Yellow.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Brown.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Glue Stock.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Garbage grease.....	6 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.....	59
Glycerine, dynamite.....	57 @ 58
Glycerine, crude soap.....	37 @ 40
Glycerine, candle.....	39 @ 41

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	62 1/2 @ 63
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	62
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.....	2.00 @ 2.10

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	80
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	55 @ 57 1/2
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	1.00 @ 1.05
Red oak lard tierces.....	1.10 @ 1.15
White oak lard tierces.....	1.25 @ 1.30
White oak ham curing tierces, galv. iron hoops.....	1.55 @ 1.60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	15 @ 19
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 @ 11
Borax.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Sugar.....	—
White, clarified.....	5 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	6 1/4
Yellow, clarified.....	5 1/2
Salt.....	—
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	2.25 @ 2.30
Ashton, car lots.....	2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
English packing, car lots.....	1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.75
Casting salt, bbls., 200 lbs., 12 @ 22.....	1.40

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS Some Bad Business Habits the Small Butcher Should Abandon

By a Veteran Retailer.

How easy it is to say "Never again!"

The smoker with the gleam of apparent determination in his eye says: "This is my last cigar for a year!" The drinker says: "Boys, this is my last drink for a year. I've made up my mind many times before, but I really mean it this time!" And the would-be stylish woman (whose meal ticket earns a moderate salary by the sweat of his brow) vows and declares that she will not buy another thing she don't need, from a near-silver nut dish to a pair of patent-leather pumps.

They are all swearing off bad habits and are making good resolutions—which latter performance is so easy, even to the "merrie butcher laddie." He also climbs to a seat on the reform wagon, and swears he won't be shook off. He's going to run his business right, from this time on, b'gosh!

And so it goes. Human nature is the same anywhere and everywhere. The Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady are sisters under their skin.

The smoker who has been told he has "to-bacco heart" from too much indulgence, says "Shelp me, I'm through," and the next day, or at the most the next week, he's puffing away like an animated chimney. The "rummy" who suddenly discovers that he can't begin his day without four fingers of chain lightning is frightened (for a day or so). He also says "I'm through," until a bottle of booze is shoved under his nose by a convivial "friend," and down he goes. As for the extravagant woman with a silk-stocking yearning and a paper-muslin pocketbook. Her poor old meal ticket gets a \$1.25 raise, and away she goes hunting bargains!

Some of the Butcher's Bad Habits.

And that brings us to the merrie butcher laddie, hereinafter called the butcher boss, and some of the bad business habits he has acquired. Sad to say, he doesn't find it a bit easier to keep to his good business resolutions than any of the above-mentioned frail humans. He really wants to, because he has learned from experience how much better it would be for his business. But he just simply can't shake off the old habits.

Take the "bargain" habit. He has been "stung" time and again with bad bargains. He starts off to market in the morning swearing he won't be tempted.

"Never again," says he, "will I buy any kind of goods more than I really need. I'll go to market oftener and buy close. Watch me grow!"

Lordy! Lordy! He's just as funny as the rest of the bunch, only funnier. 'Cos why?

Well, you see it's this way. He needs about three cattle. After he has bought them some slick salesman who has brains seduces him with a few extras, such as a loin of beef or two, or a rib or two, or both, at a bargain.

Does he fall? Ask yourself. Then answer yourself: "Oh, my, yes!"

It's such a small lot that it doesn't amount to much. Only the prime beef out of one steer.

Now, let's see how much it does amount to. The two loins weigh, say, 160 pounds, the two ribs weigh 75 pounds, which is 235 pounds more beef to sell. Always remembering that he has already bought three cattle, which was just what he needed to carry him over until Monday. And in all likelihood there'll be a loin and rib, perhaps more, out of that left over.

The 235 pounds of beef that he didn't need cost him, say, \$42.30, for which he could have bought a 250-pound barrel of fowl, or a half dozen lambs, which he must buy anyhow, not to speak of a dozen and one other supplies which he needed, and which that "trifle" of over \$40 worth of unnecessary prime beef would have amply covered, and which must still be bought!

Nor is that all. If he bought the goods at a cent under the market (a bargain) it would still be \$40 worth, and it is just as likely that he could have bought the same quality prime beef two or three days later at the same price. So after all it was no bargain.

Remember, Mr. Butcher Boss, this story is meant for the shop that does a fairly small business, as a shop which only needs three cattle to carry it over two or three days necessarily must be. It is not for a big business where loins and ribs are constantly needed to fill large orders, and one set of prime beef is insignificant.

After this comes the trimming on stale roast beef and short loins, which is as inevitable on Monday morning as the landlord's birthday. That is two or three pounds, at 18 cents per pound, thrown away. And still you have stale beef on hand.

Then there's the possibility of a lower market, added to which is the bad example to the help. Too much stock cheapens it in their eyes, and when the boss is out they give bargains to their customers.

Every journeyman who ever cut a piece of meat thinks he has accomplished something very commendable when he gets rid of stale meat—for what it is worth, not for what it costs. That's the bad habit the journeymen get. The habits dovetail very nicely together.

Then there is the loss of time in the buying and the additional expense of hauling, all of which makes that single set of unnecessary prime beef a serious financial loss to the boss butcher, and a permanent expense if his journeyman is badly trained.

How about it, fellows? Ain't there 5,000 of you that will say: "Righto! I'll be everlastingly keel-hauled and hornswaggled, and by the holy suffering mackerel, and my grandmother's black cat's kittens, if any salesman guy ever kanoodles me again into

buying something I don't need. He'll either have to hypnotise me or use an axe on my ivory top-piece." L. A.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A meat market has been opened on Park avenue, Mossy Glen, N. Y., by A. G. Schaffer, of Elm street, and Amos Radeker, of Park avenue.

H. L. Sauer's meat shop at Crichton, La., has been destroyed by fire.

E. J. Finlay has purchased Philip Sullivan's meat market on South Main street, Naugatuck, Conn.

E. B. Osgood is now engaged in the meat business in Cumberland Centre, Maine.

The meat market on Bank street, New London, Conn., conducted by Charles H. Klinck & Son for a number of years, has been purchased by David B. Clark, of New London, and Frederick A. Smith, of New Britain.

Extensive alterations and improvements are being made on the meat and grocery market of Eustice & Hird in the Cook Block, Terryville, Conn.

J. H. Holley's meat and grocery market on Main street, between Mountain and Railroad streets, Stone Mountain, Ga., has been destroyed by fire.

Cornelius O'Connor, who has been connected with William J. Murphy's provision market at 279 Main street, Charlestown, Mass., has purchased the meat market formerly conducted by J. F. Harrigan.

Earl Dennis has opened a meat market in the Stroud building, Stroudsburg, Pa.

R. H. Standish's new building on Main street, Montpelier, Vt., which will be used for the manufacture of sausage, is almost completed.

Brown & Erick, Kalamazoo, Mich., who have a meat market on North Burdick street, have opened a branch on South Burdick street, and expect to open another market in the near future.

The meat market in Goshen, N. Y., formerly conducted by Daniel B. Ryerson & Son, has been purchased by William, Jr., and Millard McNeice.

The Bennett butcher shop at Williamsfield, Ill., is being remodeled.

James B. Tuttridge, aged 53, and who has conducted a meat market for the past twenty-five years, died at his home in South avenue, Plainfield, N. J., after a brief illness. Mr. Tuttridge was born in England and is survived by his widow, three sons and two daughters.

A new butcher shop is being opened at 185 Ellen street, Oswego, N. Y., by Leo Soja.

A meat market has been opened at Bishop's Corner, Eastport, Me., by George Renouff.

The North Side Meat Market, De Kalb, Ill., is now owned entirely by Mr. Sarbaugh, J. G. Lawtenslager having sold his share.

John Hanna's meat market at Chadwick, Ill., was entered by burglars and over \$300 taken from his safe.

Gurack and John Hachigian, doing business as the Highland Market, in Springfield, Mass., have filed a petition in bankruptcy.

James H. Hinckley, a marketman of Somerville, Mass., died at his home, 254 School street, Winter Hill, after a short illness.

W. C. Carroll's meat market at Yoakum, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

Theodore Lehman, Inc., New York, N. Y., to conduct a general meat, hide and fat business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,500. The incorporators are: T. Lehman, M. Lehman, 100 Morningside Drive, and C. Behr, of 963 Amsterdam avenue, New York, N. Y.

Fire of unknown origin damaged the Saylesville Co-operative Grocery and Market on Chapel street, Lincoln, R. I.

F. E. Green has been succeeded in the meat business at 1103 South Milwaukee street, Jackson, Mich., by Allen & Dwelle.

Harvey J. Currie has engaged in the meat business at 216 North Bridge street, Belding, Mich.

E. M. Atkins & Co. have engaged in the meat and grocery business at Rives Junction, Mich.

F. E. Ullvot is about to add a stock of groceries to his meat business in Garden City, S. D.

The Palace Meat Market, Alliance, Neb., is adding a stock of groceries.

M. T. Kenefick has opened a meat market and grocery store in Baraga, Mich.

C. B. Sanderson has opened a meat market on North Huron street, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Wm. Dent has been succeeded in the meat business at Columbiaville, Mich., by Dent & Johnson.

Rufli Bros. succeed Rufli & Son in the meat business at Suttons Bay, Mich.

Benjamin Crow has engaged in the meat business at Copemish, Mich.

E. Perks has established himself in the meat business at Greenville, Mich.

Eckert & Son, of Alma, are about to open a branch meat market at Breckenridge, Mich.

The Chewelah meat market, Chewelah, Wash., has purchased a lot and will erect a building for its own use.

The Martin Meat Market, Conereta, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

Klocksein & May have opened a meat market in Grand Haven, Mich.

R. C. Baldwin has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Lordsburg, Cal.

Chamberlain & Benz have opened a new butcher shop at 829 West Sixth street, Los Angeles, Cal.

J. R. Davenport has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Perris, Cal.

C. Bierhus has taken the management of the Tippet meat market, Franklin, Neb.

L. Lilly has opened a meat market in Virginia, Neb.

A. J. Wilson has sold the City Meat Market in Verdel, Neb., to Anton Kotroba.

R. & G. Orth have purchased the meat market in Belvidere, Neb., formerly conducted by B. Basher.

Fred R. Bishop, vice-president of the German Bank, Fifth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky., and formerly interested in the meat packing business in that city, died at his home from heart and kidney trouble.

A new meat and grocery market has been opened at Fifth and Michigan streets, Michigan City, Ind., by A. H. Spencer.

E. Fisher has sold his meat market on West Vincennes street, Clinton, Ind., to L. W. Warner.

Israel A. Friedman, of Lander street, has purchased the meat market at 117 William street, Newburgh, N. Y., from Rudolph Fuss, and will take possession of it on January 1. Mr. Fuss will retire.

Erwin & Company have purchased the meat market at the corner of Reynolds and Shawnee avenues, Wilkesbarre, Pa., formerly conducted by Z. F. Wagner.

Dold Jacob has sold his market on River street, Richford, Vt., to A. Lavalley.

A grocery and meat market will be opened at 515 Carnegie street, LaBelle View, Steubenville, Ohio, by Ekey & Miller.

A new meat market has been opened on Railroad street, Watertown, N. Y., by A. N. Whipple.

Charles Palmer, of Hobart, will open a meat market in the Beagle Market building, Bloomville, N. Y.

An assignment for the benefit of his creditors has been made by William J. Leberger, a butcher with a shop in Lancaster, Pa.

The annual theatre party of the Hudson County (N. J.) Butchers' Association will be held on Tuesday, December 14, at the New York Hippodrome. The officers of this association besides President Bonon, are: Martin Cooke, vice-president; Charles Futterer, recording secretary; William Schmidt, treasurer, and Charles Netz, financial secretary.

Fred Leonhardt expects to open a meat and grocery market in Bucyrus, Ohio.

F. J. Sibley, formerly a meat dealer in

Findlay, Ohio, died in Greenville, Ohio, from heart disease.

Addison Christman, and his son John, have gone into the meat business at Macungie, Pa.

Goyt Brothers' meat market in Williamston, Ingham county, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

PROTECT MEATS FROM HANDLING.

Hereafter meat dealers at Harrisburg, Pa., must protect all meats from handling by customers, the new city ordinance going into effect December 1. The city health bureau notified all meat dealers some time ago that they would be compelled to cover all meats and keep them in a sanitary condition in accordance with rules laid down in the city ordinance. The city health officer will make a city wide inspection of all meat shops and arrests will follow any violations of the order which are found to exist.

1915-16

Another cycle of time is almost complete and our

Season's Greetings

to the great Family—friends and users of



we extend with a hearty good will.

As runs the old proverb—"A man that hath friends must show himself friendly"—so we to you have repeatedly pledged our word and resources that we will so make this material that you will profit by its use as much as we profit by making it for you. Enjoying these mutual benefits we have journeyed through many years, continually adding to our numbers as the years go by.

Not often, sometimes not more than once a year, do we pause in the regular duties of the work-a-day world to express our appreciation of your patronage, but in another way our every effort day by day is to put such values into this material that you will note the appreciation, and although not always expressed in words, it is, nevertheless, as real with us and as constantly before us as if we were speaking with you face to face.

Indian in Circle



In Every Package

As our New Year Greeting we want you to feel that our appreciation of your business will find its answer in putting into Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser those properties which will make its daily use most profitable to you.

The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited.

New York Section

W. J. Russell, Jr., of Swift & Company's branch house department of Chicago, was in New York during the past week.

Robert Alexander has been appointed manager of Armour & Company's poultry department at Greenwich and Duane streets.

General Manager G. J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York territory, returned to his desk this week the better for a brief vacation out of doors.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending December 4, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.85 cents per pound.

Thos. Hines of the S. & S. beef department at Kansas City, and W. J. Hill, cattle buyer at that market for the company, were visitors to New York during the week.

J. E. Maurer, former general manager of the S. & S. Company, and now in charge of the company's interests on the Pacific coast, was in New York during the past week.

The Washington Market Merchants' Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, William Minder; vice-president, G. I. McKelvey, Jr.; secretary, George Bender; treasurer, A. C. H. Andesner.

The firm of Theodore Lehmann, Inc., Manhattan, has been formed to do a general butcher, meat, hides and fat business, with a capital stock of \$12,500. Incorporators: T. Lehmann, M. Lehmann, 100 Morningside Drive; C. Behr, 963 Amsterdam avenue, New York City.

Sam Bachenheimer, well-known in the poultry trade for a long time as manager of the Fourteenth street branch of Hoehn & Mayer, and lately connected with G. F. Hinrichs & Company, in West Harlem, was stricken with paralysis about two weeks ago and has been in a very critical condition.

The annual entertainment and ball of the United Dressed Beef Company Mutual Aid Society took place last night at Terrace Garden. The weather was good and the attendance was very large. As usual, both the wholesale and retail trade was very generally represented. A report of the event will appear in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1915, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,494 lbs.; Brooklyn, 17,764 lbs.; The Bronx, 236 lbs.; Queens, 3 lbs.; total, 21,497 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 2,150 lbs.; The Bronx, 298 lbs.; total, 2,448 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 7,029 lbs.; Brooklyn, 168 lbs.; The Bronx, 54 lbs.; total, 7,251 lbs.

The following nominations for officers of the New York Mercantile Exchange for the ensuing year, have been made: President, Julius D. Mahr; first vice-president, Ira C. Barnes, second, Alexander Moir; third, John G. Hadden, fourth, Andrew Davy; treasurer, Howard J. Runyon. Members of the Executive Committee, James J. McDermott, Harry I. Snyder, Carl Ahlers, J. Leo Honigman, William S. Smarzo, William H. Mapes, William J. Merriman, Chas. E. Fisher, William S. Douglass. Inspectors of election, William T. Davis, Gus F. Lawrence, Andrew Knight. Trustee Gratuity Fund, Henry T. Nichols. The annual election will be held on Tuesday, December 14.

FOOD MERCHANTS DISCUSS MARKETS.

One of the most animated and interesting meetings of the Allied Food Merchants' Association was held last Wednesday evening at 342 Amsterdam avenue. Over 150 food men, both wholesale and retail, filled the meeting hall. The speakers of the evening were: Hon. William A. Prendergast, Comptroller of the City of New York; State Senator William M. Bennett, and Edward P. Doyle.

For nearly 40 minutes the Comptroller held the attention of his audience. His talk was frank and to the point, and no doubt it was this that did much to enthuse his hearers upon the important subject on which he spoke.

The subject discussed was the need of New York City for less duplicating control, mentioning in particular the duplicating control of public markets. Three agencies are acting at the present time on the same subjects—the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Borough, and the Comptroller's office. The speaker said that there should be but one agency in charge of the market system of the city. Two efforts have already been made on two previous years to secure a Market Commission for the city, but each time the provisions of the bill were not satisfactory to all the food interests.

Mr. Prendergast said that he was a strict believer in the principle that where capital is rightfully invested action should not be taken to disturb the integrity of the capital invested. He was not in favor of establishing certain terminals in certain portions of the city, without respect to the existing terminals. He is not interested so much in terminals as he is in doing away with a duplication of service and control. Duplication means waste of expense and time, all of which must be paid for by the city.

Mr. Prendergast outlined to the food men his simple proposition. He wanted the co-operation of the Allied Food Merchants Association and its auxiliary organizations to bring about a proper conduct and control of public markets. That there should be one authority the speaker pretty firmly established.

The present system of management does not work well. It invites the waste of effort and time. One department must wait for the other and on account of this conflict of authority the opening of the Washington Market

was delayed for nearly a year, much to the loss of both the city and the standholders. This never could have happened had the management of the markets been centralized in one department.

"I do not wish this placed in the office of the Comptroller, although I really shouldn't care one way or the other, because I do not expect to stay there very much longer.

"There should be one commissioner whom you may go to and see, one city department with one idea and policy, and not a number of departments, all with different ideas on the market question.

"Terminal markets is not a pet proposition of mine. On the other hand, I am only in favor of them when they will aid consistently the present distributing agencies of the city. I prefer to say nothing further on this subject. It is a problem of itself, and I do not know whether it has been considered as thoroughly as it should be."

The speaker went on to say that he and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would welcome the suggestions and co-operation of the Allied Food Merchants' Association in the drafting of a bill to create a Department of Markets that would be satisfactory to all concerned.

A rising vote of thanks and much cheering was given to the Comptroller upon the completion of his address, and the Association promised to give the matter under discussion the greatest possible consideration.

Senator William M. Bennett was the next speaker. He said he had heard so much about the criminal tendency of the food men that he was glad to be given an opportunity to meet them. He said he had read an account in one of the newspapers the other day which gave 175,000 as the number of food men in New York, and that out of that number the Department of Weights and Measures had found 218 that had been dishonest in their weights.

"This does not show a criminal tendency," said the Senator, "and I think it is an outrage that the whole trade should be indicted because of this few. What other trade shows such a small proportion of dishonesty?"

The speaker went on to say that he did not approve of the over-regulating and over-inspection that was now being carried on. The passing of laws of that kind had a tendency to restrict and destroy business, rather than to assist its progress.

Instead of looking upon the retail food man as a criminal, he is really the neighborhood bank. He furnishes food to the poor in time of need, and carries the accounts of the rich when money is tight. If the average food man had to stop business today he would find that he had been serving the community with free food for at least a week. Public officials might well cease their propaganda to create City Beautiful, and instead use that same effort in making this a City Useful.

Edward P. Doyle, counsel for the Receivers' and Distributors' Association, Inc., brought words of sympathy, good cheer and help to the Allied Food Merchants' Association in the work it was performing. He outlined a plan

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS LIQUORS AND APPAREL

his organization was working out which would furnish free food to owners of automobiles. The price of gasoline having gone up, and with the chances of further increase because of additional taxation, it seems quite impossible to pay for gasoline and food both, therefore this substitution for the public markets. He would have the city increase its license fee for cabarets and moving picture shows, and give them a bit more latitude.

"It is a well-known fact that the farmer," went on Mr. Doyle, "would rather receive a free ticket to a cabaret show than money for his goods. Therefore the city could pay for this food in tickets for these shows, which they would receive for their license fee. Then the goods could be sent down through the pipes of the up-state water system, which has not been found to be useful for the carrying of water, and when the food arrives here in the city it could be distributed free of charge by such uplift organizations as the Citizens Union, the City Club and the Housewives' League. This is a perfectly splendid idea, and should quickly supersede the public market idea."

Mr. Doyle's satire on the faddists and some of their ways made quite a hit.

The meeting further went on record as approving the Stevens fixed price bill, and the organization will work unceasingly for the passages of this bill at the next session of Congress.

A committee of five members was appointed by President William Webber to study the advisability of drafting a bill to meet the Comptroller's ideas for the centralization of the control of public markets, to hold hearings upon this question, invite retailers and officials to give their views upon this question and report back to the organization at the earliest possible moment. The committee appointed consists of: Louis S. Rappaport, chairman, August Grimm, Joseph Schloss, Samuel Brown and George H. Steger. Retailers are requested to communicate with this committee their views upon the subject.

The nominating committee made its report of the nomination of officers and members of the board of directors for the ensuing year, as follows:

William Webber, president; Joseph Schloss, vice-president; Charles Haslop, vice-president; Jacob Bloch, vice-president; August Grimm, vice-president; George H. Stege, vice-president; James A. Davey, treasurer; Samuel Bloch, financial secretary; Louis S. Rappaport, general secretary. Board of directors: John Steeneck, Henry Minners, Mr. Meyer, Geo. Pfahler, Philip Storminger, John F. Healey, Herman M. Plump, Arthur Ochs, Joseph Buxbaum.

COLOMBIAN MEAT INDUSTRY.

A number of people recently visited Colombia looking for Colombian cattle for export, and it is reported by Consul Isaac A. Manning, of Barranquilla, that contracts have been entered into for the exportation of some 40,000 head during the coming year. This consulate is informed that at least 80,000 to 100,000 head of cattle might be available for export during that period, running from 850 pounds on the hoof up to 950 pounds. One large American packinghouse has also had its representative there studying the packing-house situation, and it is reported that a canning plant may be established in that city or Cartagena.

MORE ABOUT PUBLIC MARKETS.

A letter-writer to a New York newspaper says some very apt things concerning the public market fad in a recent communication referring to the attempt to spend more of the city's money on these markets. He says:

"It looks as though some more of our tax-payers' money is to be spent foolishly. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen have both approved of spending \$25,000 to enclose the public markets at Queensboro Bridge and at Third Avenue Bridge.

"At first these markets were established without recourse to law, as it was thought that they might relieve the cost of living, which was at that time particularly high. Shortly after their temporary establishment it became evident to any unprejudiced mind that the scheme to bring the producer and consumer together had utterly failed. However, prompted by some charitably inclined persons, our city authorities saw fit to legalize the establishment of the markets.

"Experience since has shown the whole scheme to be a failure. The saving thought possible by bringing producer and consumer together went wrong because the producer would not come to these points. The saving because of reduced expenses went wrong because the dealers there put in telephones, opened charge accounts, paid rent to the city and, as a matter of fact, did everything that a private dealer would do."

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

For the first three days of the week the receipts will total 165,000 head, as compared with 160,955 for the same period a week ago, but the week's total supply, while liberal, will fall short of a week ago. On Wednesday the trade ruled very active, with prices anywhere from 10@20c. higher. Wednesday's quotations were as follows: Prime butcher and weighty grades, \$6.75@6.90, with top 7c.; good mixed, \$6.50@6.70; light mixed, \$6.25@

6.40; underweight light mixed, \$6@6.20; healthy pigs, \$5.25@5.75.

There has been no drag in the movement of sheep and lambs since the opening of the week. Prices have fluctuated moderately, but each day's crop has been bought up in good season, slaughterers' agents seeming to have unlimited orders for all classes. A feature of the trade has been the gradual strengthening of prices on the aged varieties. While Wednesday's range of lamb prices was about in line with last week's close, sheep show an advance of fully 20c. per cwt. There is still considerable stock in cornfields and pastures that will bring an occasional glutted condition and moderate decline, but it seems a foregone conclusion that values will represent a much higher level than prevails at present after the first of the year. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$9@9.25; poor to medium, \$8.40@8.75; culls, \$7@7.75; good to choice light yearlings, \$7.40@7.75; poor to medium and heavy yearlings, \$7@7.25; fat wethers, \$6.40@6.65; good to choice ewes, \$6@6.25; poor to medium, \$5.50@5.85; culls, \$3.75@4.50; bucks, \$5@5.25.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

Prices have been going down fast the decline last week amounting to fully 25c. and there has been a further drop of fully as much this week making the market now the lowest of the year. The range of prices is from \$5.75@8.75 for poor to prime beefs and the bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300 pound beefs sell at a range of \$6.75@7.75. Cows and heifers have been hit fully as hard as the beef steers and poor to choice grades are going at a range of \$3.25@6.25, the bulk of the fair to good butcher stock at \$4.50@5.25. Veal calves continue steady at \$6.50@9.50 and bulls, stags, etc., find a very fair outlet at \$4@6.50.

Hogs are beginning to come more freely, there were 44,000 here last week, and prices continue to work toward lower levels. Demand is fairly broad but both local packers and shipping buyers are bearish and the trend of values continues downward. Heavy and butcher weights now have the preference and buyers are all discriminating against the common underweight stuff. With about 10,300 hogs here today the market was steady to a nickel higher. Tops brought \$6.35 as against \$6.55 last Tuesday and trading was largely at \$6.20@6.30 as against \$6.30@6.45 one week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been very fair for the season, 61,000 last week and although the market is rather nervous and fluctuations frequent the level of prices is much the same as a week ago. Fat lambs are selling at \$8.25@8.75; yearlings \$6@7; wethers \$5.50@6.25, and ewes \$5@6.

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NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers\$7.15@ 8.50
Poor to fair native steers	.....5.50@ 7.00
Oxen and stags	.....3.75@ 7.75
Bulls	.....4.00@ 6.25
Cows	.....2.50@ 6.00
Good to choice steers one year ago	.....8.40@10.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.	7.00 @11.25
Live calves, Canada	.....4.62½ @ 7.00
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.	.....@ 5.37½
Live culls, per 100 lbs.	.....@ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime	.....9.25@ 9.50
Live lambs, yearlings	.....@ 7.00
Live sheep, culls@ —
Live sheep, fair to prime	.....@ 5.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....@ 7.15
Hogs, medium	.....@ 6.90
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....@ 6.90
Pigs	.....@ 6.85
Roughs	.....@ 6.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.....14½@15
Choice native light	.....14½@15
Native, common to fair	.....12 @13½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.....@13½
Choice native light	.....@13
Native, common to fair	.....@12½
Choice Western, heavy	.....@11
Choice Western, light	.....@10½
Common to fair Texas	.....@ 9½
Good to choice hofers	.....@13
Common to fair hofers	.....@10
Choice cows	.....@ 9½
Common to fair cows	.....@ 9
Fleshy Bologna bulls	.....8½@ 9

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	.....16 @16½	@19
No. 2 ribs	.....@14	@17
No. 3 ribs	.....10 @11	@14
No. 1 loins	.....16 @16½	@20
No. 2 loins	.....@14	@18
No. 3 loins	.....10 @11	@15
No. 1 hinds and ribs	.....@15	16 @17
No. 2 hinds and ribs	.....@13	13 @15½
No. 3 hinds and ribs	.....@12	11½@12½
No. 1 rounds	.....@11	@13
No. 2 rounds	.....@10	@12
No. 3 rounds	.....@ 9	@11½
No. 1 chuck	.....@11	@13
No. 2 chuck	.....@10	@12
No. 3 chuck	.....@ 9	@11½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	.....@18
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	.....@16½
Western calves, choice	.....@16
Western calves, fair to good	.....@14
Grassers and buttermilks	.....@10

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....@ 9½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....@ 9½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....@ 9½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....@10
Pigs	.....@10½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	.....@16
Lambs, choice	.....@15
Lambs, good	.....@14
Lambs, medium to good	.....@13
Sheep, choice	.....@12
Sheep, medium to good	.....@11
Sheep, culls	.....@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.....@18
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	.....@17
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	.....@16½
Smoked picnic, light	.....@14
Smoked picnic, heavy	.....@13
Smoked shoulders	.....@13
Smoked bacon, boneless	.....@17
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....@16
Dried beef sets	.....@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.....@19
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....@13

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	.....@15
Fresh pork loins, Western	.....11 @14
Frozen pork loins@ —
Fresh pork tenderloins	.....@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	.....@22
Shoulders, city	.....@14
Shoulders, Western	.....@11½
Butts, regular	.....@12
Butts, boneless	.....@15
Fresh hams, city	.....@17
Fresh hams, Western	.....@15
Fresh picnic hams	.....@11

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@ 70.00
Black hooft, per ton	.....@ 80.00
Striped hooft, per ton	.....@ 40.00
White hooft, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.	.....@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.	.....@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.	.....@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	.....11 @13½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	.....8 @10c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	.....55 @60c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	.....25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.....25 @90c. a pound
Calves' livers	.....@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys	.....10 @14c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	.....@10c. apiece
Livers, beef	.....11 @13c. a pound
Oxtails	.....9 @10c. apiece
Hearts, beef	.....7 @ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef	.....@30c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	.....25 @35c. a pound
Lamb's fries	.....8 @10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.....@16c. a pound
Blade meat	.....@13c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	.....@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy	.....@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.	.....25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	.....@90
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	.....@80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	.....@60
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	.....@40
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb. f. o. b. New York	.....@45
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	.....@65
Hog, middles	.....@12
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@32
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	.....@17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@57
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	.....@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	.....@ 4½
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	.....@80

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	.....20½	22½
Pepper, Sing., black	.....15½	17½
Pepper, Penang, white	.....18½	20½
Pepper, red	.....27	30
Allspice	.....5½	7½
Cinnamon	.....16	20
Coriander5½	7½
Cloves22	25
Ginger15	18
Mace60	64

SALTPETRE.

Refined36 @38
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GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins@ 28
No. 2 skins@ 26
No. 3 skins@ 13
Branded skins@ 22
Ticky skins@ 22
No. 1 B. M. skins	.....@ 28
No. 2 B. M. skins	.....@ 19
No. 1, 12½-14	.....@3.30
No. 2, 12½-14	.....@3.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	.....@3.05

No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	.....@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18	.....@3.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18	.....@3.30
No. 1 B. M. kips	.....@3.30
No. 2 B. M. kips	.....@2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....@4.40
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....@4.15
Branded kips	.....@2.80
Heavy branded kips	.....@3.80
Ticky kips	.....@2.80
Heavy ticky kips	.....@3.80

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed—	
Maryland and Delaware, fancy	.....@28
Maryland and Del., fair to good average	.....@25
State and Pennsylvania, good to fancy	.....@25
Western, spring, dry-pkd., fancy	.....@22
Western, spring, dry-pkd., fair to good	.....@21
Western, spring, scalded, fancy	.....@22
Ky. and Tennessee, dry-pkd., choice	.....@20
Texas, dry-pkd., fancy	.....@21

CHICKENS.

Fresh dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed, dry-pkd., 18 to 24 lbs. per doz., per lb.	.....@27
Western, milk-fed, dry-pkd., 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb.	.....@23
Western, milk-fed, dry-pkd., 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., per lb.	.....@18½
Western, milk-fed, dry-pkd., 43 to 46 lbs. to doz., per lb.	.....@18½
Western, corn-fed, dry-pkd., 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., lb.	.....@25
Western, corn-fed, dry-pkd., 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb.	.....@22
Western, corn-fed, dry-pkd., 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb.	.....@17½
Western, corn-fed, dry-pkd., 43 to 46 lbs. to doz.	.....@17½
Fresh dry-packed, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	.....@30
Philadelphia, fancy roasters	.....@25
Phila. and L. I., aver. 6 to 7 lbs. to pair	.....@21
Nearby, squab, per pair	.....@50
Virginia, milk-fed, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair	.....@18
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair	.....@17½
Western, dry-pkd., corn-fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair	.....@17½
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, 8 lbs. and over	.....@17½
Other Western, scalded, 8 lbs. and over pair	.....@17½
Other Western, scalded, mixed weights	.....15½@16

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.....@16½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.....@14½
Old Cocks, per lb.	.....@13

Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., avg. best	.....@15½

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.	.....@4.75
Ohio and Michigan spring ducks	.....@16
Geese, Maryland, fancy	.....@18

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby choice	.....@14½
Fowls, heavy	.....14½@15
Roosters	.....@11
Ducks, State, Spring	.....@15
Geese, per lb.	.....@14

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	.....35½@36
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	.....36½@37
Creamery, Firsts	.....28½@34½
Process, Extras	.....24½@25½
Process, Firsts	.....23½@24

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.....39 @40
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	.....37 @38
Fresh gathered, firsts	.....35 @36
Fresh gathered, seconds	.....30 @34
Fresh dirties, No. 1	.....22 @23
Fresh chex, good to choice	.....20 @

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	.....@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	.....@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	.....@ 3.30
Nitrate of soda—spot	.....@ 3.25
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York	.....@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	3.25 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	.....@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	3.50 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available plus acid)	nom@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25%	.....@ 3.65
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	.....@ 3.65

